

PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL'S speech opened and closed with a warning to the English people that they must not take their eye off the ball even for a moment. His advice to bend all efforts to the even more vigorous prosecution of the war should be heeded on both sides of the Atlantic.

Churchill's admonition is all the more timely in view of the heated debate on war and post-war problems now raging. The main body of Churchill's talk was itself devoted to these questions, but both the content and the manner of his discussion should prove illuminating to many.

The first thing to note is that he approached the problems of post-war security and domestic reform with the aim of mollifying political differences within the country and enlisting all the political forces to march forward in unity to the main objective of winning the war. His speech, therefore, above all was aimed at strengthening national unity.

SECOND: He made it clear that with respect to both the prosecution of the war and the organization of the peace the crushing of Hitler and all his works in Europe is the prime and central task, the "climax of the war." With the mainstay of the Axis destroyed, we could then concentrate whatever forces are necessary upon the Pacific area. It goes without saying that in the meantime we must give much greater support to China and strengthen our own Pacific warfare in coalition with our Far Eastern allies.

This is a much needed reaffirmation of the global strategy of the war, which has been questioned and nibbled at by all the appeaser and Pacific First groups particularly in this country.

THIRD: Basic to the British policy, as reiterated clearly in the Prime Minister's speech, is the maintenance and the strengthening of the Anglo-Soviet-American Coalition, as the leading powers of all the United Nations. Woven into the very fabric of the speech is the proposition that the Soviet Union is a "great and friendly equal" in the Coalition.

It is from this axiom that Churchill developed his view of a system of collective security, first of all in Europe. Whether his view that the organization of collective security will take the form of a European Council and a separate Council of Asia is correct is too early to say.

But his emphasis upon Europe as the strategic area in which the first practical steps of organizing collective security will have to be taken is clearly correct, and is pertinent to winning the war.

And this, as he made plain, can be accomplished most effectively as the base for world collective security through the full-hearted cooperation of Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States.

FOURTH: The Prime Minister believes, and correctly, that the time to detail the specific post-war tasks and to undertake the joint organization of collective security in Europe is when Hitler is beaten and Germany and Italy are prostrate.

He aimed directly at the resurgent Munichites when he said:

"Nothing could be more foolish at this stage than to plunge into details and try to prescribe the exact groupings of states or lay down precise machinery for their cooperation or still more to argue about frontiers, now while the war even in the West has not yet reached its full height. . . ."

FIFTH: As much as one may differ with the Prime Minister's approach to the problems of post-war reorganization of the domestic economy—and there is much room for difference here as well as with respect to the colonies—one thing emerges clearly from his presentation. It is that once the general framework of post-war collective security and equal cooperation with the Soviet Union is confidently accepted and there is a general recognition that progressive changes in domestic affairs are necessary these problems can be solved constructively.

THESE points would seem by now to be self-evident. Yet there are forces, represented by the New York Times, which insist upon questioning and denying these basic principles of the coalition war against Hitlerism.

Thus, on Sunday the Times reached the dizzy heights of its anti-Soviet policy. It is hard to find a border line between appeasement of Hitler and the following position of the editorial:

"The Communist Trojan Horse is no stronger in Europe than the Nazi Fifth Column, and the European nations are tired of both of them. But if they are forced to choose, they may choose Hitler rather than Stalin. . . ."

"Nor would an appeasement of Russia be more successful than the attempt to appease Hitler."

THIS amounts to placing the whole debate about our foreign policy on the grounds advanced again in Hitler's latest speech, and in the spirit of Chamberlain. It is a frank and open attempt by the Times to drive our foreign policy away from the direction indicated by President Roosevelt, Wallace, Welles, Willkie and others, and which the American people assume is their national policy. It is a Munichite contribution to the debate on relations with the Soviet Union, aimed at preventing us from advancing to a position of fuller cooperation and alliance with the USSR.

It is this type of political opposition, the effect of which is to confuse the public mind and prolong the contradictions of our national policy, which is the main obstacle to the more vigorous prosecution of the war.

The main defect of Churchill's speech was its failure to arouse the country for the immediate invasion of Europe and his lingering hold on the "long perspective." Continued lack of decision with respect to the second front in Europe, which is the prerequisite of joint victory, provides the opening through which appeasement seeps. Every delay in opening the second front, in union with the Soviet Union, presents the Soviet-haters and defeatists with another opportunity to obstruct any kind of joint action with the Soviet Union.

CHURCHILL'S speech should help our own country clarify its policy and overcome its confusion. To accept the position of the New York Times, is to come dangerously close to fulfilling the directives advanced by Hitler in his last speech. In essence these are to prevent united fighting action by the anti-Hitler coalition by raising the spectre of Bolshevism.

Hitler admits the crisis of the German armies on the Eastern Front. To do nothing to deepen this crisis, not to take advantage of it, is to endanger the cause of all the United Nations.

The first thing above all else is to open the second front without further delay. That is the key to strengthening the Anglo-Soviet-American coalition for winning the war and shaping the collective peace.

ALLIES RIP MARETH LINE; RED ARMY TAKES DUROVO

Rail Hub Falls; Nazi Drive Perils Kursk

LONDON, March 22 (UP).—Red Army troops struck toward Smolensk, pivot of the German front, along the main Moscow-Warsaw railroad to-night after taking the important Durovo junction 57 miles to the northeast, and a second column closed in from the north on Yartsevo, only 30 miles northeast of Smolensk.

But Moscow dispatches admitted that the Soviet position on the front had become increasingly critical due to deteriorating communications and that Kursk, 130 miles north of Kharkov, was in danger. The midday Soviet communiqué reported the capture of Durovo, marking an advance of 38 miles from Vyasma, along the main Smolensk railroad. The Red Army has now closed this railroad stretch and established a firm hold on the upper reaches of the Dnieper drive above the railroad and has brought the 36-mile spur running from Durovo northward to Nikitinka within their lines.

Durovo was the first of the three defense bastions before Smolensk. The Dorogobuzh railroad station, five miles west of Durovo, is the second and Yartsevo is the third. Already the Soviet forces have struck south of the main railroad and were expected soon to take the town of Dorogobuzh, which is at the end of a 14-mile spur running southward from Dorogobuzh station.

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Denies 'Kola' Sunk by U. S.

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, March 22.—Pravda, Soviet Communist Party organ, denied here today that the Soviet steamer, "Kola," sunk in the east China Sea on Feb. 17 had fallen a victim to an American submarine as Japanese newspapers allege.

The Japanese Asahi and Nippon Times had carried an interview, allegedly with four of the 73 survivors of the Soviet vessel. In this interview, the Soviet seamen were supposed to have said their boat was sunk by an American submarine.

Pravda quotes the Far Eastern Steamship Company as denying the Japanese fabrication "since from the already known circumstances of the sinking of the 'Kola' the report of the Japanese press about statements allegedly made by Soviet sailors deserves no credit."

Pravda also notes that two days before the "Kola" was sunk, it was detained and examined by Japanese authorities in the Tushima straits, although carrying no cargo.

When Seditious Fall Out ---

Is Charles E. Coughlin, pro-fascist propagandist in the United States, letting his followers "take the rap" while he lies low until he thinks it is safe to preach sedition against the United States?

This charge is made by one of Coughlin's own followers, Edward James Smythe, in a letter to the New York Post yesterday.

Smythe is under Federal indictment along with 32 other pro-Nazi for conspiring to undermine the morale of the U. S. Army.

Writes Smythe indignantly about his chief Coughlin:

"I am making a public demand that Father Charles E. Coughlin come forward and declare himself, one way or the other. There are two classes of defendants in this



COUGHLIN

'Morale Case'—those who were using patriotism to make an easy living, and have their pocketbooks well lined today, and those who were fighting for a principle.

"The first named never spent one minute in jail, but had ready cash to put up for bail, the second named had to go to jail and stay there until friends come forward with funds to get them out."

"If we are guilty of any crime, so is Father Coughlin. If he was honest and sincere, his place is in jail along with the rest."

—EDWARD JAMES SMYTHE.

The "small fry" pro-fascists are sore at the "protection" their leader, Coughlin is getting.

The "small fry" American Nazis want Coughlin to get them the same kind of "protection" he is getting.

But this raises the big question:

WHO IN THE GOVERNMENT IS PROTECTING COUGHLIN?

WHY HAS ATTORNEY-GENERAL BIDDLE LET COUGHLIN ALONE?

WLB Rejects AFL Petition To Raise 'Little Steel' Limit

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, March 22.—The National War Labor Board today rejected by an eight to four vote labor proposals for a more flexible wage policy including revision of the Little Steel formula.

Board action came on a formal petition submitted by the AFL.

The four public members of the board sided with employer members in rejecting the AFL petition, which was based on the fact that the rising cost of living has outstripped the 15 per cent wage increase since January, 1941, permitted under the Little Steel formula.

WLB Chairman William H. Davis said at a press conference following the meeting that he believed government stabilization of the cost of living has been "successful enough" to warrant no change in the Little Steel formula.

CIO members of the board lined up with the AFL in pressing for a more flexible wage policy.

Robert Watt, AFL representative, said that labor would accept the majority decision of the board for the time being. He emphasized "for the time being."

Emil Rieve, president of the Textile Workers Union, speaking for the CIO, added that labor will "continue to fight" for an improved wage policy.

It is expected that the President's CIO-AFL Labor Victory Committee will take this entire issue to the White House later this week.

RAF Strikes at France Base

LONDON, March 22 (UP).—RAF Whirlwind fighter-bombers struck for the second successive time last night at the rail viaduct in Morlaix, on the Breton peninsula of France, 43 miles northeast of the Brest submarine base, the Air Ministry announced today.

Operators Agree to FDR Retroactive Plea

Acting on a wired proposal of the President the bituminous coal operators yesterday agreed to negotiate beyond the April 1 deadline on a retroactive basis in event the conferences with the United Mine Workers do not result in an agreement by that time.

Mr. Roosevelt's telegram, addressed to Charles O'Neill, spokesman for the operators, came as both sides were still deadlocked on formulation of a basis upon which coal production could continue after the present contract expires.

The operators wanted to merely extend the present contract and eventually agreed to let the government decide the question. The miners insisted that all wage changes be retroactive to April 1.

The President's telegram, however, also specified that wage changes "must, of course, be made in accordance with the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, and executive order 9250."

Unless CIO-AFL appeals to the President for changes are met, this sets a limit for wage increases within the "Little Steel" formula and others of the War Labor Board provisions.

The President's wire also insisted upon settlement of the dispute in accordance with the procedure provided in the no-strike agreement.

There was no immediate comment.

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Slavs Rout Units Of Mikhailovitch

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)
MOSCOW, March 22.—In the heavy fighting with Axis troops on the Mostar-Konk sector of southern Bosnia, the Yugoslav Peoples Army has routed a group of Nazi and Mikhailovitch units on the right bank of the Neretva river, the radio "Free Yugoslavia," heard here, reports.

Three hundred enemy troops were killed and some 130 Mikhailovitch Chetniks were taken prisoner at the village Borica, the radio reports. One hundred and twenty of the Chetniks, who had been forcibly mobilized, joined the partisans.

Meanwhile, heavy fighting is going on in the direction of Nevesinje, with the Peoples Army defending strategically important positions along the right and left banks of the Neretva river.

The enemy is being pushed back into the town of Konitsa, and is also retreating toward Ivan Sedlo, another town in the same region. Heavy fighting is also reported at Bugojno, farther north.

CAPTURE PUPPET TROOPS

Capture of the forcibly-mobilized Chetniks reveals that the Italian and German occupiers are conducting a widespread mobilization in Serbia and Bosnia, which is fiercely resisted by the local population.

"Gre Yugoslavia" reveals that on Feb. 15 guerrillas of the Pozarevac detachment killed the German colonel Santzel, commander of the occupation troops in eastern Serbia.

In reprisal, 5,000 occupational troops reduced the villages of Toponica and Akavikino to ashes, shot several hundred peasants, and sent the rest of the male population to forced labor in Greece and Germany.

Mikhailovitch officers, cooperating with the Italian units, are reported to be especially brutal in the treatment of the local population.

U. S. Drive on Gabes Tightens Rommel Trap

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, March 22 (UP).—The British Eighth Army has torn big holes in Axis Mareth Line positions, established a toe-hold inside the enemy lines and seized all primary objectives in a mighty drive timed with a swift American push from the northwest to trap the Afrika Korps, front reports said tonight.

Surging forward on a six-mile front near the sea, the Eighth Army launched its big push Saturday night, supported by the greatest air bombardment ever seen on an Africa battlefield and by a heavy artillery barrage, the reports said.

Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps fought back fiercely from behind dense minefields, but heroic Eighth Army sappers, who had cleared away mines across 1,000 miles of desert, quickly made openings for heavier forces to pour through.

ACHIEVE TIE-HOLD

The Eighth Army now has achieved a firm toe-hold inside enemy positions and German fighting still is continuing, the latest dispatches said.

(The Berlin Radio said the whole British Eighth Army was attacking the Mareth Line in an offensive which really began a week ago but met such strong Axis counter-blow that Gen. Sir B. L. Montgomery had to relax pressure temporarily. Lighter Allied forces were said by Berlin to be trying to flank the Mareth Line around the Matma Hills.)

(The Berlin Radio's commentator, Gen. Ludwig Seriorius, said that "very strong" American forces in

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Hull Endorses Senate Plan

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UP).—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today endorsed Senate proposals favoring U. S. participation in the post-war world and cautioned anew that an Allied planning now should avoid details which might retard the day of victory over all of the Axis powers.

This press conference statement was in response to requests for comment on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Sunday speech and came after he had resumed war-and-peace conversations with British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden.

He also warned against hasty conclusion about an early end of the war, saying that a war of some duration, involving immense sacrifices and privations still lay ahead.

Hull stressed that the primary consideration was to achieve victory over all of the Axis powers—

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Headlines of the Day . . .

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Starting Wednesday . . .

CAPITOL HILL

A series of articles on Washington lobbies. The conflict between the NAM, Farm Bloc lobbies and the labor movement.

By the DAILY WORKER

Washington correspondent:

ADAM LAPIN

For full coverage of the world at war . . .
Read the Daily Worker every day!



EARL BROWDER

Scattered in large chairs are two men representing two far different schools of thought. Earl Browder, serious faced, staring out intently at the audience—a few feet to his left a dumpy, enormous-jawed

little man who writes for the New York Sun and openly expresses his hatred of Roosevelt, the New Deal, Communists, the Soviet Union and the trade unions.

"I am a conservative. I believe in the capitalist system."

You peer at George Sokolsky carefully, trying to take him apart. He seems quite harmless—a little man who seems calmly content with his big cigars, his 15 room house on Park Avenue, his summer home in the country. You almost feel sympathetic to him as he waddles with effort to the mike to open the debate—"Is Communism a Menace?"

But within a few short moments your sympathy gives way to a fierce hatred as you hear the time-worn arguments—the protestations about the sanctity of the home, the threat to religion, the insane and defenseless arguments about "Communist infiltration." . . . You see all over again the complete bankruptcy of the politics of these Hoover Republicans.

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Germans Increase Pressure on Donets

By a Veteran Commander

THE Germans are bringing aerial pressure increasingly to bear against the Soviet defenses on the Donets. News that they have directed air blows at the region of Bataisk might presage an attempt to attack in the direction of Rostov in an attempt to regain possession of the elbow of the Donets and at least of the northern bank of the Lower Don.

On the War Fronts

So far the Soviet troops having yielded the ruins of Belgorod and Chuguyev to the enemy are holding firm on the Donets and this river, just as the Don, will go down in history as the liquid grave of tens of thousands enemy troops and untold equipment.

Most Russian rivers are at present in the transitory state when they are "neither solid nor liquid." The ice is still pretty strong, but it is below the surface of the water, which rushes over it like a torrent. In this condition the rivers present serious obstacles to both boat and vehicle, thus hampering the German counter-offensive in the South and the Soviet offensive in the Center.

We learn that the Germans have counter-attacked (unsuccessfully) north of the town of Zhidra which throws some light on that "unknown" sector of the front. The light discloses that the Soviet troops are NOT in possession of the rail-hub of Luidinov which they had captured a year ago, but stand only a few miles east of it, threatening the German-held line Zanozaya-Bryansk.

Further north the Red Army is approaching the junction of Durovo where the outer defenses of Smolensk ought to be beginning.

Should this station be captured the next step would be to attack the old German line (built against Timoshenko's offensive in August, 1941) running roughly along the Vop River from Yartsevo, across the Dnieper to Yelnia. The concentrated Soviet air attack on Helsinki might be a precursor of direct operations against Finland, or it might be a limited objective operation to knock out the port in preparation for the opening of navigation in the Gulf of Finland. The Soviet attack, as reported by the UP, lasted thirteen hours, which means that it was quite a show.

At the other end of the front, in the Kuban area, Soviet troops have made an important advance in the direction of the little Asov Sea port of Temriuk (at the mouth of the Kuban River).

MR. CHURCHILL reported in his speech that the Eighth British Army is on the move again, although nothing more specific is known.

U. S. and French troops have advanced into Sened, east of Gafsa and are pushing in the direction of both Sfax and Gabes. Rommel seems to be playing possum and it seems that Sened was evacuated by the enemy before the entry of our troops.

THE Japanese are again advancing on the middle Yangtze and the Chinese defenders have been somewhat pressed back in the area of the Lakes. The Japanese have blasted the dikes on the river, thus destroying the rich rice-paddies and creating an artificial flood. This would seem to indicate fundamentally defensive intentions, though. Frankly, we fail to understand that move in the light of the Japanese advance. It may be that the enemy tried to create an obstacle in the rear of the Chinese troops to prevent their escape.

Nothing of importance on the other fronts.

Nazis Tighten Slave Rule in Lithuania

By V. Nunka

MOSCOW, March 22 (ICN).—The Nazi total mobilization is making itself felt to an ever greater extent in Lithuania.

"Total mobilization," or to be precise "total plunder," is already being practiced by the occupationists in Lithuania.

In December, 1942, the chief commissar for Lithuania, von Reitel, issued a number of orders introducing new levies for the peasants and severe punishment for the non-fulfillment of these obligations. For example, failure to deliver wool is punishable by a fine of 10,000 marks; tobacco, 5,000 marks; linseed, 10,000 marks, etc.

Failure to pay the fine on time means the seizure of the peasant's household. All peasants are obligated to plant sugar beet, tobacco and flax. They are forbidden to use the tobacco for their personal needs, as the whole crop is confiscated by the Germans.

SPEED ENSLAVEMENT

On January 23, 1943, a conference of area and district officials was convened in Riga. At this conference the "High Commissioner for the Ostland," von Loe, set the task of "organizing the economy in the Ostland so that it would ensure food supplies to the German troops on the Eastern Front." The conference also discussed the question of carrying through universal conscription of the population in the Baltic countries.

"We cannot tolerate any longer the state of affairs," openly declared the Commissioner of Labor, Bren, "whereby Baltic students calmly continue their studies at a time when German soldiers are shedding their blood at the front. They must be mobilized for work." Returning to Lithuania, the German authorities proceeded energetically to carry out the predatory orders of von Loe. Speaking at a conference of cooperative "representatives" in Kaunas on Feb. 10, the authorized representative of von Reitel stated that "today the Lithuanian peasants must forget about their personal interests. They must do everything to supply the

Envoy to India Studies Politics

TRIVANDRAM, India, March 22 (UP).—William C. Phillips, President Roosevelt's special envoy to India, said today in an interview with local newspapermen that he was "deeply interested in the political problems and I am studying them first hand, but I am not discussing them."

His remark was in answer to questions regarding his recent meetings with prominent Indian leaders.

China Charges Tokio Uses Poison Gas

Resort to Gas After Drive Is Repulsed

CHUNGKING, March 22 (UP).—The Japanese, stalled in their two-week drive south of the Yangtze River, again have resorted to the use of poison gas against Chinese troops, the Chinese High Command charged tonight in a communique that also reported the recapture of an important highway center in southern Hupeh Province.

The communique said the Japanese, past masters at violating the international rules of warfare, used gas against Chinese units attacking their positions at Mitou-shih, 13 miles southwest of the Yangtze River town of Shai.

The violations occurred on March 11 and March 12, it was charged, and more than 100 Chinese officers and men suffered skin blisters, sore throats and stomach pains. Those most seriously affected fainted.

The last previous instance in which the Chinese reported the use of gas by the Japanese was on Jan. 27 when a communique said that the invaders had looted poisonous fumes on Jan. 6 on Chinese troops in the Linfen-Hungting sector of Southern Shansi Province. On that occasion, however, several hundreds of Japanese were declared to have been killed when a shift in the wind blew the fumes back over their own lines.

(The Japanese have been warned by the United States and Britain since the start of the war that the use of gas would bring Allied retaliation. The same warning has been given to the Axis powers in Europe.)

Reporting an important Chinese success in the struggle south of Yangtze, which entered its third week today, the communique announced that Chinese forces yesterday broke into Kunan, about 37 miles southwest of Shai on the highway to Changteh, driving the invaders from the city in hand-to-hand fighting.

Soviets Take Durovo, Nazis Imperil Kursk

(Continued from Page 1)

and is 40 miles east of Smolensk. Soviet spokesmen announced the capture of several villages along with Durovo and said that German counter-attacks in local sectors had been smashed with heavy losses.

Progress was reported also by the force moving on Yartsevo from the north, and the Monday midday communique said that the Soviets had taken in that sector three villages, two of them strongly fortified and vigorously defended.

The Monday midday Soviet communique said that in the Chuguyev sector 22 miles southeast of Kharkov the Red Army lines held firm against repeated violent German attacks, in which the Germans tried again and again to cross a water barrier—probably the Donets itself.

Dispatches described innumerable local engagements in which Soviet troops freely sacrificed themselves to hold their tiny sectors. Thirty-four Guardsmen, with one anti-tank gun, held their sector against 25 German tanks and 1,000 infantrymen. In 3½ hours the Guardsmen smashed four German tanks and three armored cars.

United Press Moscow dispatches spoke plainly of the danger to Kursk, partly due to the fall of Belgorod, 77 miles south of Kursk, because along the whole defensive front their communications were getting worse as the German communications improved.

Soviet dispatches and communiques reported uninterrupted German attacks along the whole Donets Front.

Moscow dispatches reported that the Germans were still attacking heavily in the Zhidra sector 40 miles north-northeast of Bryansk, trying to reduce the Red Army pressure on the Bryansk-Orel-Kursk area from the north.

These conscripts may be utilized for work for an indefinite period not only in Germany but also beyond the confines of the Reich. The Germans have already deported 250,000 men and women from Lithuania. Were they to succeed in carrying out total conscription, it would mean the complete destruction of the Lithuanian people.

Envoy to India Studies Politics

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His remark was in answer to questions regarding his recent meetings with prominent Indian leaders.

China Charges Tokio Uses Poison Gas

These Michigan Slavs Greet Slavs in Moscow



The 246 delegates and more than 400 guests of the Michigan Slav Congress at Book-Cadillac Hotel in Detroit are drawing up a reply to the appeal sent to them by the All-Slav Committee in Moscow. The reply pledged tireless cooperation and campaign for Second Front against Hitler in Europe.

Workers Own Biggest Cuban Radio Station

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

The workers of Cuba now have their own shortwave broadcasting station, information from Havana has revealed. It is Station CMX, the "Collective Wave" people's radio station owned by the anti-fascist Cuban newspaper HOY, which was inaugurated March 10.

The station has a frequency of 1010 kilocycles and—although it is at present using 10,000 watts of power for its long wave broadcasts—is authorized to transmit with a power up to 50,000 watts.

It is the most powerful broadcast station in Cuba, and can easily be heard not only in Cuba but all over the United States. It can also be heard in Europe, and has even reached Australia, as records show.

Acquisition of a shortwave radio station was forecast on March 3 when Blas Roca, general secretary of the Communist Revolutionary Union, explained in an article in HOY why the paper had begun some weeks earlier to collect money to buy a broadcasting station.

MUST BE READY

He pointed out that as the war continues and victory over the Axis comes nearer, the fascist-falangist forces in the Latin-American countries would "attempt every kind of adventure, provocation and maneuver," to save themselves. People must be prepared for "sudden changes and violent turns," he said.

"In this situation, the daily paper HOY, which comes out only once a day, will not be sufficient," he declared. "The radio station will then be indispensable."

The response of the readers of HOY and of the Cuban people generally was remarkable. In a few weeks' time the necessary sum of \$75,000 was raised, despite the terrible economic difficulties the Cuban people are facing. Instead of opening in July, 1943, as HOY had planned and announced, the station was able to start operations before the middle of March.

The CMX studios are on Reina Street in Havana. Its transmitting equipment is located in the Finca Tablada, on the highway from Havana to Guanabacoa. The station's two towers are 270 feet high, and its up-to-date equipment was built by the Radio Corporation of America (RCA).

Archbishop Spellman En Route to Ireland

LONDON, March 22 (UP).—Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York will visit northern Ireland this weekend and later proceed to Dublin, Eire, it was understood today.

It was reported also that Spellman would again visit North Africa before returning to New York. Much of the Archbishop's time here this week will be spent with U.S. Army chaplains.

Dutch Paper Here Hails Russia As Mighty Ally Now and After War

reference to the Anglo-Soviet 20-Year Treaty.

The treaty, it said, "has behind it the deep emotional forces aroused in the British people by the incomparable fight put up by the Russians against our common enemy. It is a feeling composed of admiration, gratitude, respect and an immense awareness of the potential weight which the new Russia will exert in the affairs of the future."

Those who go about in Britain and come in touch with the outlook of the ordinary man and woman can be in no doubt of the strength of the emotions evoked by Russia. Mr. Steed himself—who has the sedate "Times" under his control—praised the little American journal in-England for its "perfectly true" report, adding that "against the rock of British emotion for Russia

the waves of German propaganda will rage in vain."

Using these statements about the British people as a starting point, the "Knickerbocker Weekly" presents the Dutch people's attitude toward the Soviet Union.

What was said about the feelings of the British "is undoubtedly true to an even greater degree of the people of occupied Holland," the "Weekly" said. The Dutch have the Nazis right in their own home, it added, and they know still better what kind of gangsters they are.

"In their sober realism," the Weekly declared, "they (the Dutch) have known for a long time that deliverance from this pestilence is to be expected only at the hands of those who actually kill the Germans wholesale and with gusto." And they all know that only the Red

Army does "actually kill the Germans wholesale."

The Knickerbocker Weekly put the whole point in a nutshell and by implication pictures anti-Soviet red-baiting as the idiosyncrasy of the Dutch by explaining that the Dutch have been looking "for an ally who was able to smash the skull of the hated invader. As a result of the rise of such an ally in the Soviets, 'a great many Teutonic skulls have already been smashed, and still more are on the waiting list,' it said.

"This has changed the whole picture of the war," the Weekly declared. "Does anyone think that the great mass of the Netherlands considers the admired heroes of these great achievements as dangerous Communists who will destroy the institutions of Holland?"

Pope Reported Ill, Cancels Daily Audiences

LONDON, March 22 (UP).—Pope Pius XII is slightly ill and his usual audiences for the day have been cancelled, a broadcast by the Italian Stefani News Agency said today. It added that the Pontiff's physician had reported there was no occasion for alarm.

"And above all, our warm fraternal greetings to the gallant Red Army, which is destroying the barbaric fascist hordes and liberating the subjugated peoples from the Nazi 'New Order' of slavery."

The Michigan reply made clear that Slavs here are convinced that they have a double task; not only to double and triple the production of war weapons but also to campaign for a Second Front in West-

U. S. Slavs Answer Moscow Unity Appeal

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 22.—In a direct reply to the stirring appeal of the Moscow All-Slav Committee, the Michigan Slav Congress in Detroit last week pledged unity with all Slav peoples and with the United Nations for "a speedy offensive in Europe and unconditional surrender of the Nazi-fascist hordes." The Congress headquarters at the Book-Cadillac Hotel announced yesterday.

"We are with you," the message assured the Moscow Slavs, "for a future world of freedom and independence of all Slav nations!" It was addressed to the "All-Slav Committee, Moscow, USSR," and was signed officially by the chairman of the Michigan Slav Congress, Dr. W. T. Aswadski, vice-chairman Alexei Lebedeff, and secretary George Firinsky.

The appeal of the Moscow All-Slav Committee, made public by the Soviet Information Bureau and carried in The Worker on March 14, called urgently upon the Slavs of Europe and upon their brethren all over the world in a warning that "the decisive moment of the war has come." It specifically addressed "our brother Slavs in the United States of America, England, Canada, Australia, South American countries and other countries."

The 246 delegates of the Michigan Slav Congress not only sent their pledged pledge of support to the All-Slav Committee in Moscow but they set June 21 as American Slav Day, on which date they plan an All-American All-Slav mass demonstration of anti-fascist unity.

"In these tortured hours, your stirring message to American Slavs comes like a clarion call to unity and greater effort in this life and death struggle for liberation and independence of all Slavs and all freedom-loving peoples," the Michigan reply said, in part.

"We are deeply conscious of the tortures, hunger and privations that our brothers in Europe are suffering at the hands of vile Nazi-fascist occupationists," it continued. "We hear the groans of enslaved Poland, of Czechoslovakia, of occupied Soviet territory, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Macedonia."

"Anger and hatred against the indescribable slavery to which our kin are being subjected stir us to the marrow of our bones. The deathless heroism of the Red Army and the Russian people in their new offensives, the unshakable resistance of the Yugoslav Army of Liberation, of Ukrainian, Byelorussian and Polish partisans, and of the Czechoslovak fighters and saboteurs, the staunch resistance of Bulgarian-Macedonian anti-fascist fighters—these matchless examples of struggle spur us on to greater efforts in American war production industries for victory."

"And above all, our warm fraternal greetings to the gallant Red Army, which is destroying the barbaric fascist hordes and liberating the subjugated peoples from the Nazi 'New Order' of slavery."

The Michigan reply made clear that Slavs here are convinced that they have a double task; not only to double and triple the production of war weapons but also to campaign for a Second Front in West-

ern Europe. "Your message stirs us to unite more than ever before," the Michigan statement went on, "so that America, together with Great Britain and all the United Nations, may join the Red Army offensive on the Eastern Front with a second European front in the near future for a march on to Berlin that will wipe out forever the scourge of Hitlerism and will liberate our suffering kin."

"We are deeply conscious of our responsibility and pledge to you to spare nothing, neither our sweat nor our means, to give all possible material aid and to stand firmly behind our President's war program." The message acknowledged that "among American Slavs there are certain reactionary disrupters and fifth columnists" who are trying to head off the developing All-Slav unity in this country. It pledged to struggle unflinchingly against these "apostles of disunity and defeat," and to fight shoulder to shoulder with all anti-fascists for the downfall of Hitlerism.

Soviet Artists Donate Awards

(By United Press)

Soviet artists and composers who have won cash prizes of 100,000 rubles in Soviet State contests have donated the money to the Russian Defense Fund, the Tass News Agency reported Monday.

Premier Josef Stalin, donor of the prize awards, greeted the "masters of Soviet art" and conveyed to them his gratitude on behalf of the Red Army, Tass said.

One of the prize winners, sculptor Matvei Manizer, whose prize-winning work was the statue of the Guerrilla heroine, Zoya Kosmodemianskaya, said in returning the cash award to Stalin:

"I promise you also in the future to give all my strength, knowledge and talent of sculptor to the task of perpetuating the feats of our heroic people and their glorious sons and daughters."

Planes Active In Solomons

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UP).—American fliers in the south Pacific continued their harassing operations by pressing home attacks against three enemy bases in the Solomons, the Navy announced today.

A communique said that Navy dive bombers and fighters hit a supply area and an enemy gun position at Munda on New Georgia Island

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CIO Urges Pay-Go for Low Income Only

Labor Hits Ruml Help-Rich Scheme

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, March 22.—All members of the House were on notice today that organized labor expects action in favor of the Robertson plan for pay-as-you-go taxation as against the Ruml plan. In a letter to Congressmen, CIO President Murray strongly criticized the Ruml plan for complete cancellation of all 1942 taxes as one which gives "progressively higher benefits to higher incomes."

The Robertson plan would cancel 1942 income taxes on the first \$2,000 of taxable income. It would thus help the lowest income brackets to get on a pay-as-you-go basis without having to double up on their tax bill.

AFL AGREES
But it would not be a bonanza for the top income brackets like the Ruml plan.

Without mentioning the Robertson plan by name, Murray told the House that the CIO favors "equitable cancellation for all taxpayers of the normal tax and the first surtax bracket for 1942 taxes." This is the gist of the Robertson plan.

A few days ago the AFL Tax Committee announced its support of the Robertson plan. And the United Radio and Electrical Workers has announced that it is organizing mass meetings in 20 large industrial centers in favor of this proposal by Rep. A. Willis Robertson of Virginia.

The entire labor movement will be united behind the Robertson plan when the issue of pay-as-you-go taxation hits the House floor on Thursday.

House Republicans are organized to support the Ruml plan which will benefit high income persons exclusively.

PHONY COMPROMISE
And the Treasury has committed itself to back the compromise bill reported out by the House Ways and Means Committee which is not a genuine pay-as-you-go plan. Treasury officials originally backed a plan which was very much like that introduced by Rep. Robertson.

But apparently anxious to effect an understanding with Rep. Robert Doughton, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee and other conservative Democrats, the Treasury switched its support to the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee.

Whether or not the Robertson bill will reach the floor will depend in large part on what kind of procedure is determined on by the House Rules Committee.

If the Rules Committee decides on a gag rule, the Robertson proposal would be out of order. Labor organizations are insisting that the Rules Committee hand out an open rule on the new tax bill when it meets early next week.

Air Wardens Survey Housing
WASHINGTON, March 22.—Air Raid Wardens of Oklahoma City today were cited by James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, for their "Blitzkrieg" survey of all housing available for war workers in a single night.

The entire city of 225,000 population was surveyed, house by house, in response to a request from the area director of the War Manpower Commission and in cooperation with the Oklahoma City Chamber of Commerce.

Need 140 Congressmen on Petition for Anti-Poll Tax Bill

At this writing, less than 80 members of the House of Representatives have signed House Discharge Petition No. 3, to bring H.R. 7, the Anti-Poll Tax Bill of 1943 to the floor for a vote.

That means about 140 to go. And that includes your own Congressman.

Plenty of Congressmen have written to their constituents that they "will support" anti-poll tax legislation. But the majority of these Congressmen haven't done the first necessary thing to support it: signing of the discharge petition.

Don't let such a communication from your Congressman beguile you. Write back and ask him whether he has actually signed the discharge petition. If he hasn't, his letter is a lot of bunk. Don't stop your pressure until you have his assurance that he has actually signed the petition. And then don't

let up on him either. His signature has to stay on, and there are and will be powerful influences at work in Washington trying to persuade him to take it off.

That's what happened last year. As the total reached close to the necessary 218, individuals away down the list would go up and scratch their names off, so that about three Congressmen had to be persuaded to sign in order to add one signature to the total number.

The Poll Tax is not going to be repealed by Congressmen who want to repeal it. The balance of power is going to be held by Representatives who don't care about it, but whose constituents can make them care. That probably means your Congressman.

That's why the pressure from home has got to get under way quick, and heavy, and unrelenting.

Navy Gets New Sub



America's war on the U-boat menace gets a brand new fighter as the U.S.S. Cod, undersea fighter, goes down the ways in a launching ceremony on the East Coast. U. S. subs, along with those of the Allied navies, have been raising havoc with Axis shipping in the Atlantic and Pacific.

Child - Labor Law Scrapped By Pa. Senate

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 22.—A bill to legalize child labor has been passed by the Republican-controlled Senate.

The bill was originally launched as a farm labor bill, to allow children to work on farms in the spring and summer and autumn. But when it came up for final passage in the Senate this week, it carried a joker, allowing 14-year-old pupils who have completed the sixth grade, to be granted domestic working permits, as well as farm work permits.

Republican Senator Homsher, sponsor of the child labor measure, tried to give his bill a "child care" angle by saying that it was important for children to be looked after while their mothers are away at war jobs.

DEMOCRATS OPPOSE

With one exception, Democrats opposed the bill. "It is sailing under false colors as a win-the-war measure," said Senator Dent. "It is not a farm labor measure. It is a bill to provide cheap domestic help. Passage will be a serious backward step in the school and child care laws of this commonwealth."

The Pennsylvania Federation of Teachers opposes the measure, on the grounds that it would put the state in the position of favoring child labor without adequate protection. The bill now goes to the House.

Meanwhile, a war measure, introduced by J. Harold Levy in the House, to provide five million dollars for child care centers, is languishing in committee.

You'd Think He'd Blush -- He Didn't

By Virginia Gardner
(By Federated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Sitting next to me at the Senate military affairs committee hearing on Senate bill 666 while Eddie Rickenbacker spoke was a hired hand of the National Association of Manufacturers.

I couldn't believe I'd heard correctly when I heard him volunteer that fact to someone on his other side. I had the idea that if you did work for the NAM you'd just as leave not mention it. "Did you—" I felt embarrassed, but went on resolutely, "did you say you worked for the NAM?" "Yeah," he said.

I tried not to stare, but he fascinated me. Would the great Rickenbacker notice this fellow worker? Then I saw his little watery red-rimmed blue eyes directed at me. "Who you with?" he asked.

I didn't have to explain to him that Federated Press was a labor press agency. That's always the way. Rep. Sam Hobbs (D. Ala.) also knew FP, I found. The opposi-

Bay State UE Demands Invasion Now

BOSTON, Mass., March 22.—Three hundred United Radio and Electrical delegates representing 9 local unions of 40,000 organized war workers of the North Shore area, Massachusetts, including the powerful General Electric local at Lynn, demanded an immediate military offensive in Europe and a political offensive against defeatists in Congress disrupting war effort through repressive anti-labor legislation.

Run Nixon addressed the legislative conference over the week end describing the activity of the defeatists in Washington. The conference mapped a plan for extensive campaign to extend present cooperation of 19 AFL and CIO unions in Beverly, to all labor and civic organizations for carrying out the UE war program in North Shore communities.

"I'm a few short weeks, if our Government's plans are fulfilled, American and British troops will invade Europe. Many of our boys will be wounded, taken prisoner, killed. It will be the Red Cross's job to care for our wounded, comfort our prisoners, aid the families of our fallen heroes. The needs will be tremendous. We at home must help the Red Cross meet those needs. No soldier must die for want of medicine! No prisoner must feel that he is forgotten. No family must hunger for having given its loved one to our country's cause."

"GIVE TO THE RED CROSS! GIVE MORE THIS YEAR—GIVE DOUBLE IF YOU CAN!"

A Lincoln Vet Tells Why Red Cross Needs Your Help

By Ann Rivington
(Special to the Daily Worker)

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 22.—Charles L. Keith, veteran of the Lincoln Brigade, executive secretary of the Communist Party of Binghamton, stood silent for a moment in front of the poster of the American Red Cross.

"GIVE TO THE RED CROSS," the poster read.

"Yes, give to the Red Cross," said Charles Keith, remembering abruptly, he turned and walked back to his office. Sitting down at his typewriter, he let his mind turn back to the fighting in the Aragon mountains, the battle on the Ebro River, the days in Franco's fascist prison, and then the coming of the Red Cross, with hope and comfort. Yes, Give to the Red Cross.

He would write a letter to the papers, to the members of the Communist Party, to everybody who would listen.

Brigades stepped forward. How well Charles Keith remembered the six weeks of deadly battle that opened on that day, till at the end an army of two and a half thousand had shrunk to less than five hundred.

"We began the battle," he wrote, "with a few machine guns and rifles. At the end, we fought with knives, sticks and stones, in hand-to-hand combat."

And then the orders to retreat across the Ebro River, to the Loyalist lines. Out of that dwindling army, 17 got back, and 71 were taken prisoner. Charles Keith was one of the 71 prisoners.

After that, long days, growing into months, shut off from the world in one concentration camp after another, beaten and starved. "It looked like I would never be free to fight again," Charles Keith wrote. "The reports in papers smuggled to us by friendly guards reminded us that free people still lived and fought on—but we prisoners wondered if we had been forgotten by our loved ones, by the American people."

"more letters, and packages with clothes to cover our bodies, and blankets to warm us in the freezing nights, and tobacco such as we had never hoped to smoke again—and on them all the emblem of the RED CROSS."

RED CROSS HELPED
Hammering hard on the typewriter, Charles Keith wrote: "The Red Cross did a job for the imprisoned Lincoln Brigadiers which we will never forget. And today the Red Cross carries on, aiding the soldiers of democracy who continue the struggle, begun by the Lincoln Brigade in Spain, to wipe fascism off the face of the earth forever."

"In a few short weeks, if our Government's plans are fulfilled, American and British troops will invade Europe. Many of our boys will be wounded, taken prisoner, killed. It will be the Red Cross's job to care for our wounded, comfort our prisoners, aid the families of our fallen heroes. The needs will be tremendous. We at home must help the Red Cross meet those needs. No soldier must die for want of medicine! No prisoner must feel that he is forgotten. No family must hunger for having given its loved one to our country's cause."

"GIVE TO THE RED CROSS! GIVE MORE THIS YEAR—GIVE DOUBLE IF YOU CAN!"

Shipworkers Hail Call by Marcantonio

CAMDEN, N. J., March 22.—A rising ovation to Rep. Vito Marcantonio as he called for the immediate opening of the Second Front in Europe highlighted officer installation ceremonies of Local 1, Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers at a Convention Hall mass meeting.

The meeting voted to send a telegram to President Roosevelt calling for a second front and assuring him full support of his "unconditional surrender" policy.

The new staff of officers of this powerful local of 32,000 members, all militant progressives elected on a program of fully carrying out the union's national policies, are headed by President Wilfred Moses, vice-president John Brown and recording secretary Andrew Rittler.

Others who addressed the meeting are national secretary-treasurer Philip Van Gelder and the Mayor.

Lashing out at the smoke screen of absenteeism, Congressman Marcantonio called on the audience to demand of Congress that the Johnson "Work or Fight," and Hobbs bills, which he described as Nazi-like measures and steps towards American fascism, be defeated.

He also asked labor to support the President's \$25,000 salary limit, and to defeat the Ruml plan.

"Labor is for unity," said Marcantonio, "with dirt farmers, small businessmen, yes, and with industrialists, to win the war."

\$90 Million Spent for Puerto Rican Defenses

SAN JUAN, P. R., March 22 (UP).—Expenditures for U. S. naval defense projects in the Puerto Rican area have reached the neighborhood of \$90,000,000 and will total \$100,000,000 by the end of this year, Vice-Adm. John H. Hoover said today.

This sum is more than 10 times the original estimate, made when work began in September, 1939. Forty per cent of the total went into payrolls. Large sums went for the purchase of land for defense sites, supplies purchased in the islands and various services. Of the \$90,000,000, approximately half went into projects in the immediate vicinity of San Juan.

WAVE Model



Beautiful Selma Mahri of Stockholm, Sweden, was selected by a group of noted artists to pose for the WAVE's new recruiting poster in competition with ten other models.

75 Furriers Give Blood To Red Cross

Starting a Furriers' Blood Donor Week, 75 members of the New York Joint Council, Fur and Leather Workers Union, donated blood yesterday to the Red Cross.

Donors from the five locals making up the Council gave in the names of a member of each local now serving in the armed forces in North Africa.

Jack Schneider, Local 101, chairman of the Council's War Committee, gave in the name of Jack Kaufman; John DeMellis, Local 70, in the name of Nick Pappas; and the others in the names of Lety Prewalsky, Local 105; Sergeant Joseph Strausman, Local 110; and Harry Rocketto, Local 115.

A goal of 1,000 pints of blood has been set by the Council, with 75 to 100 members scheduled to donate daily during the week.

The Furriers Joint Council has already contributed \$40,000 towards the 1943 Red Cross War Fund of New York City, Mr. Schneider announced.

What to Use This Week for Butter--

With Butter off the table for a week until meat-butter-cheese rationing begins on Monday, homemakers will be dishing up a series of so-called substitutes to fill the nutritional gaps.

Homemakers with their thinking caps on will serve and cottage cheeses, sour cream, salad dressing, peanut butter, chicken and meat fats to take the place of butter or vitamin fortified margarine.

According to Department of Agriculture nutrition experts, these substitutes may be used with assurance because of their high fat, protein and mineral contents. Although none of them have the higher Vitamin A content found in butter and fortified margarine, they will prove nutritionally ample to tide the nation over for the week.

WARN OF PHONY BUTTER

Consumers are warned to avoid any "Victory Spreads" or butter substitutes that might suddenly appear during the week.

The New York City Health Department recently confiscated and embargoed 29,481 pounds of phony butter in two Breakstone Brothers plants. Breakstone's is connected with National Dairy, which is holding company for Borden Co.

Breakstone's product, which was nothing more than whipped butter with one-eighth less milk fat than required by law for the product, was selling for higher than ceiling prices. A double-edged fraud.

The Department of Markets announced yesterday that the local Office of Price Administration is permitting retailers to sell butter to restaurants, bakers and public institutions during the week's freeze.

Max Menscher, Market Secretary, told the Daily Worker that he believed butter supplies would be ample next week when rationing begins.

The Office of Price Administration froze retail sales in order to make sure that there would be enough butter on hand when rationing begins," he said.

The sales freeze does not apply to cheeses or meats included in the new rationing program, but sales of canned fish and canned meat, frozen March 18, will continue suspended until Monday. There will be no freeze on sales of mayonnaise or any other salad dressings not included in the program.

Important announcements are made this week by the OPA are the point values on various cuts of meat and the dollar and cent ceilings on beef products.

FDR Gives Up Coffee for Milk

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UP).—President Roosevelt, champion of the plan to stretch coffee rations by using the grounds over again, was revealed today to have given up coffee in favor of milk—even for breakfast.

Mrs. Roosevelt, authority for the disclosure, promptly scotched press conference suggestions that the President's pet theory has proved a failure. She said he "just decided he liked milk better—and is 'very proud of himself,' and says he is feeling much better."

Some correspondents believed he should, after drinking what experts around the country dubbed "colored water—but not coffee."

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Child Care No. 1 Issue As Legislative Session Nears End

By Mac Gordon

Child care is one of the chief measures to come before the State Legislature as it prepares to wind up its session at the end of the week.

With the possible exception of the sales tax, no other legislative matter has received as wide attention from the people of the state as that of providing funds for child care centers.

The need has been especially pressing in war production centers of the state where housing facilities are badly overcrowded, so that as workers can't be hired by the plants. Women have been hired in large numbers. More are needed, and the opening of child care centers would prove of enormous value.

\$15,000,000 PROGRAM

The Legislature has before it a number of measures dealing with the question, the most complete of which is Senator Alexander Falk's bill for \$15,000,000, drafted by the National Lawyers Guild. Virtually all bills submitted are by Democrats, and have little chance of receiving consideration at the hands of the Republican Legislature.

The bill that will be acted upon is one proposed by the State War Council. This calls for a \$15,000,000 program; \$5,000,000 to be contributed by the State, \$5,000,000 by the communities, and a like amount by the parents of the children.

The joker, so far as New York City is concerned, is that the terms of the bill are such that the program will be confined almost solely to war production centers. Only mothers working in war industry, except in labor shortage areas, will be eligible to send their children. An exception may be made in the case of the New York City WPA centers, due to close by the end of this month if no provision is made to keep them open.

Also, the local community will have to supply funds equal to that supplied by the State. New York City's administration has not been friendly to child care centers to date.

Provisions defining the conditions under which the state funds are to be used may be contained in the measure asking for the appropriation, to be passed this week, or may be left in the hands of the State War Council, which is to administer the funds.

In either case, many child care organizations are expected to put up sharp protest to the Governor and the legislature leaders against the restrictive provisions on the grounds that they leave out of consideration the needs of women who may have to work because their husbands are in the army. Also not considered are the needs of women who want to devote themselves to civilian defense work, and the fact that women with particular skills are needed for non-war work vital to civilian life in cities like New York.

War Output Continues to Climb—Nelson

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The eighth of a series of reports on war production issued yesterday by Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board, shows that the basic trend of war production continues upward, although there were fluctuations in the December-January-February period.

"December production was unusually high due to year-end adjustments, and as a result January output declined," the report said. "However, production picked up substantially in February, and average daily expenditures by government agencies for war purposes reached a new high of \$253,400,000."

Preliminary reports on February production of munitions indicate an increase of about 8 per cent over January output, following the 8 per cent decline in the previous month. December, however, remains the record month because of the year-end cleanup of assembly lines. But the daily rate of production in February, a short month, was 6 per cent greater than the December daily rate.

The upward trend is disclosed by comparing three-month averages. Average of the index of munitions production for the three months ended in November is 397. Average for the three months ended in December is 439, for the three months ended in January is 463, and for the three months ended February is 482.

The index rose 35 points in February to 492, although it declined 39 points to 457 in January from the December peak of 496.

White House Victory Garden
WASHINGTON, March 22 (UP).—There will be a victory garden this summer on the White House grounds.

Mrs. Roosevelt announced today that Diana Hopkins, daughter of Harry Hopkins, would grow vegetables in one of the flower beds.

Just Before the Debate



Above are shown George Sokolsky, New York Sun columnist, (left), Joseph North, New Masses editor and Earl Browder shortly before the Browder-Sokolsky debate here last Sunday. Browder flattened the Communist "beggy" school of thought during the exchange on the platform. North was chairman of the debate, held under the auspices of the New Masses.

44,000 Detroit Mothers Victims Of Profiteering in Child Care

(Special to the Daily Worker)

DETROIT, March 22.—More than 44,000 children of working mothers in this great industrial center are victims of a "black market" in child care, because neither federal nor local funds have yet been forthcoming for the setting up of properly supervised child-care centers, it was charged yesterday by the Detroit CIO Council.

A recent mass meeting of mothers, called by the auxiliaries of the United Auto Workers, CIO, and supported by the Detroit CIO Council, protested the imminent closing of 23 WPA nurseries here for lack of funds. The nurseries are scheduled to close their doors on April 15.

Local education authorities have failed to exert adequate pressure on Washington for funds to keep the nurseries open, the meeting charged. The black market in child care, UAW auxiliary leaders explained yesterday, means that many people are finding it profitable to look after the children of working mothers in unlicensed "homes" and "baby-sitting" establishments, where sanitary and other requirements of the Government are being dodged.

EVILS FEARED

Spread of disease, loss of child life, demoralization of home standards, are among the evils feared from these unlicensed, profiteering establishments.

According to the child care committee of the Detroit Defense Council, 180,000 women are at work in the Detroit area. A third of them are mothers, with an aggregate of 50,000 children.

About 45,000 of the children, according to estimates based on

sample surveys, are cared for by relatives.

And the other 45,000? Here are the facts: In all Detroit there are only 23 WPA nurseries, and 37 other institutions which care for children. Put together, they care for about 1,500 children, but only half of these children have working mothers.

This means that more than 44,000 children either run the streets with door keys around their necks or are kept in under supervised, "black market" establishments.

LANHAM FUNDS

Highland Park, it was pointed out, a Detroit suburb less under the influence of forces hostile to child-care under public auspices, finally obtained a Lanham Act appropriation from Washington of \$56,000 for 16 nurseries and ten centers for children of school age.

Neither Detroit nor Hamtramck applications, for a total of 30 nurseries and 21 school-age centers have as yet had favorable action from Washington. Of the 74 other public education boards in Wayne County, not one has ever applied for Lanham Act funds.

The union women and the Detroit CIO Council plan a city-wide conference, to be followed by an action delegation to Washington, to find out what forces are blocking the funds.

With the growing emphasis on the evil of absenteeism, union leaders pointed out, the problem is growing more pressing, since the main cause of absenteeism among women war workers, is the need for doing housework and nursing children after the day's factory job is done.

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'Theatre and War' Forum at Guild

On Thursday evening, March 25, at 8:30 P. M. the New York Newspaper Guild will present a forum on "The Theatre and the War." This is the sixth in a series of forums that have been presented at the Guild Club, 40 East 40th St., New York, N. Y., under the auspices of the House Committee.

"The Theatre and the War" will be discussed by well-known personalities in the theatrical world, the roster including Shepard Traube, producer of "Angel Street" and director of "The Patriots," Canada Lee, star of "Native Son," and Louis Kronenberger, dramatic critic of PM.

Brown Will Eat Jam, No Butter at Home

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UP).—Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown is going to have to eat jam. The man who put the freeze on the sale of butter disclosed today that it caught his wife without a dab in the house. She told him she had a little jam on hand, though.

devoted work in advancing science while on the vessel Sedov.

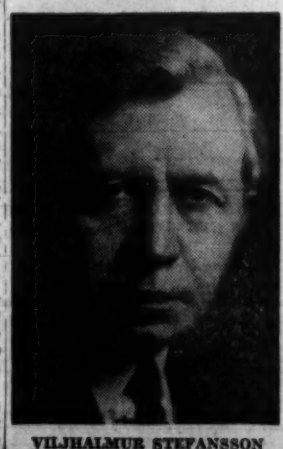
It was about 1937, Stefansson said in his presentation remarks, that the ice-breaker Sedov was involved in convoy duty for merchant ships on the Great Northern Route through the Arctic Ocean by means of which much trade was carried on with the Soviet East. The Sedov got stuck fast in the ice, and the historic two-year drift began.

"The great previous drift in the Arctic was that of Nansen," Stefansson went on, "in his ship, the Fram. The Fram drifted longer than the Sedov, but did not get as near the North Pole. The Fram drift was in 1893."

Both "drifts," Stefansson said, were very fruitful scientifically, because the scientists aboard Nansen in the earlier instance, and Alferov in the later—carried on careful research and kept full records during the entire drift.

"The reason the Soviet ship Sedov escaped," Stefansson added, "was because she was a very powerful ship. As soon as the ice slackened a little, she fought her way out."

The Soviet Consulate formally acknowledged last month the receipt of "two magnificent watches" which Ambijan presented to Marshal Semyon Timoshenko and Marshal Gregori K. Zhukov.



VILJALMUR STEFANSSON

Councilmen Study Tax Plan Of Cacchione

The finance committee of the City Council took under consideration yesterday the Cacchione resolution calling on Governor Dewey and the State Legislature to grant the city additional specific revenues to meet budgetary needs in place of proposed increased consumer sales taxes.

Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist, introducer of the resolution, asked the committee to report his tax plan out for action at a full Council meeting today.

Joseph E. Kinsley, Bronx Democrat and chairman of the committee, questioned Cacchione on the amount of revenues his plan would bring to the municipal coffers, which Mayor La Guardia declared would be sorely depleted if new tax levies were not enacted.

The committee discussed the Cacchione resolution in executive session.

EXPLAINS PLAN

Cacchione pointed out that the state legislature could improve the city's fiscal situation by giving the city a greater share of revenues from state-shared taxes. He estimated the state treasury would have a \$75,000,000 surplus at the end of the fiscal year.

A return to the city of the three per cent tax on gross utility income would give the city an additional \$12,000,000, he said.

Restoration of the one per cent tax on personal incomes, progressively graduated, would fetch another \$9,000,000, the Brooklyn Councilman told the committee.

He estimated that if the state would pay 60 per cent of the city's relief costs instead of the present 40 per cent New York City, which is the state's heaviest taxpayer, could add another \$10,000,000 to its budget for necessary services.

WARNS OF TAX DANGER

Cacchione warned that the state legislature might yet slip over the two per cent sales tax, which strikes at that section of the population that can't afford to best it.

He said he feared the Mayor's newly proposed gross receipts tax on stores would be passed along to the consumer by the store owners.

Cacchione has been the only Councilman to display initiative so far on the matter of developing a progressive tax program. Most of the Councilmen, on both minority and majority sides, have either been inclined to go along with the Mayor's sales tax plan or do nothing at all.

What the finance committee will do today about local tax matters has not been made public. It was reported, however, that although members of the committee saw much merit in the Cacchione plan they are bent on playing old-time partisan politics and will attempt to bar consideration of the plan.

It is not believed the Council will do anything to publicly push the sales tax measure, which is lying quietly but still very much alive in Albany. The Councilmen's mailboxes for the past week have been overflowing with letters from voters demanding they oppose any increase in consumer taxation.

It is not doubted that similar public pressure behind the Cacchione tax plan would bring it out on the floor of the Council for action.

Invite Mayor To Submit Tax Plan to Albany

By Sender Garlin

(Daily Worker Staff Correspondent)

ALBANY, N. Y., March 22.—Mayor F. H. LaGuardia of New York City today was urged in a telegram signed jointly by Oswald D. Heck, Assembly Speaker, and Joe R. Hanley, Senate Majority Leader to come to Albany Tuesday in connection with his request for authority to levy additional taxes.

It is understood here that the mayor has accepted the bid and will confer with legislative leaders and the state comptroller tomorrow afternoon.

The wire from the legislative leaders followed receipt of a letter from the mayor in which he outlined the city's financial difficulties and reminded them that he is required to submit the annual budget not later than April 1.

This turn in the tangled situation followed the action of the assembly last Wednesday in voting down the mayor's request—embodied in a bill sponsored by Abbot Low Moffat, Manhattan Republican—to increase the New York City Sales tax from 1 to 2 per cent.



Trap on Rommel Forming



The British-American-French push on Marshal Erwin Rommel's Africa Corps made progress last night as front dispatches reported the Eighth Army had punched inside the Mareth Line (3) while American forces, passing Seneh, were heading for the central Tunisian base of Maknassy on the way to the coast (2). In the North, British were dislodged from another village near Tamara (1) but their lines generally held firm, as big fighting proceeded far to the south.

4 UE Locals Write Rickenbacker Letter

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BLOOMFIELD, March 22.—An open letter to Eddie Rickenbacker has been issued jointly by four locals of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers here, representing 15,000 war workers.

"If you do not change your course, we feel certain you will be doomed to the same political oblivion as your good friend Lindbergh," says the letter, sent out by Locals 408, 410, 420 and 422.

"You were a hero yesterday, but history records heroes who have betrayed their trust. Your present policy may easily cause the people who have in the past acclaimed you to turn and say: 'Yes, a hero yesterday, but a heel today.'"

Workers in their locals put in as high as 60 and 70 hours a week, producing for victory, the unions point out. These same locals have combined their strength in the Bloomfield UE Public Affairs and Legislative Committee. They are calling a mass meeting in the Bloomfield Elks Auditorium next Sunday at 8 P. M. to discuss the increased cost-of-living, taxes and the attempt to put the blame for all war production difficulties on the shoulders of labor.

The open letter to Rickenbacker is signed by the chairman of the joint committee, Jack Penberthy, and its secretary, Marian Hishop.

87 Out of Every 100 Torpedoed Seamen Saved

LONDON, March 22 (UP).—Lord Leathers, Minister for War Transport, said today that 87 out of 100 men on torpedoed cargo ships have been rescued during the war.

Deaths in lifeboats and rafts average less than two per cent, he said, while in five cases out of six survivors are picked up within 24 hours.

Booming Mexican war industry makes it impossible to send workers abroad, Toledano wired back, but he hinted that there is still hope something may be done.

"Out of consideration for you," he said, "I have discussed the subject with President Avila Camacho and tell you with satisfaction that the government is studying the case of 17,400 Mexican workers for agriculture in California with the object of cooperating again for greater victory against Axis powers."

800 YCL Delegates to Open Convention Friday

Calling for a Second Front in Europe Now, eight hundred delegates and alternates will attend the Fourth Annual Convention of the Young Communist League, opening this Friday evening.

Marking this week's celebration of the World Youth Council's "Spring Offensive for Freedom" the YCL Convention at Central Opera House will undoubtedly be one of the largest meetings of youth endorsing the slogan of World Youth Week, "Unite, Fight, Attack and Win!"

Two thousand delegates and invited guests will hear Howard Johnson, Vice-Chairman of the YCL, dedicate the Convention to the aims of World Youth Week on the opening night. State Chairman, Carl Ross will make the key note address, outlining the tasks ahead for the YCL in rallying all young New Yorkers for the Second Front.

Joining the YCL in the opening of the Convention will be Israel Amter, State Chairman of the Communist Party and the Honorable Peter V. Cacchione, Communist City Councilman from Brooklyn, who will present the Convention with the "keys" to the city.

"Youth in Arms" a new kind of Convention Dramatic Program will

Over The News Wires

Kay Kyser in 1-A

ROCKY MOUNT, N. C., March 22 (UP).—Orchestra leader Kay Kyser's local selective service board announced here today that a White House appeal verdict had supported its order placing the self-styled "professor of the College of Musical Knowledge" in Class 1-A.

FDR's Cold Improved

WASHINGTON, March 22 (UP).—The White House said today that President Roosevelt's slight cold had improved over the weekend but that he would remain in his residential quarters today. His only scheduled appointment was with Basil O'Connor, chairman of the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation.

Order Admiral to Hospital

NEW ORLEANS, March 22 (UP).—Rear Admiral Frank T. Leighton of Tunikhanock, Pa., has been detached from duty as commandant of the Eighth Naval District and ordered to the U. S. Naval Hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., for treatment, it was announced today.

Suicide Attempt Fails

JERSEY CITY, March 22 (UP).—William Reischach, 28, complaining that he was ill, did not attend funeral service today for his twin brother, Edward, who had committed suicide after being rejected three times for service in the Army. When William's parents returned home, they smelled gas. They found William unconscious in a bed with a tube in his mouth and connected to an open gas jet.

He was revived at Jersey City Medical Center. Members of the family said William had been depressed since his brother died.

Circumstantial Evidence

PITTSBURGH, March 22 (UP).—In a case believed without precedent in this country the Pennsylvania Supreme Court ruled today that a person may be convicted of murder solely on circumstantial evidence and without production of the body or part of the body of the victim. The ruling, written by Justice William B. Linn, was handed down in the conviction and life sentence of Wilma Lettrich, 26, of Allegheny County, who was found guilty of murdering the illegitimate child of her sister, Anna, 23.

Miss Lettrich was accused of having smothered the nine-day old infant and of burning the baby's body in the furnace of her home to save the family from disgrace, no trace of the body was found.

Coast CIO Gets Toledano's Aid On Farm Labor

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 22.—The state CIO and Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Latin American labor leader, have stepped into the breach to try to get farm labor to relieve a serious California shortage.

Informed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture that 17,000 Mexicans, expected to help out in California in February and March, have not been permitted to come, Harry Bridges and other CIO leaders, got in touch with Toledano and asked his aid.

Booming Mexican war industry makes it impossible to send workers abroad, Toledano wired back, but he hinted that there is still hope something may be done.

"Out of consideration for you," he said, "I have discussed the subject with President Avila Camacho and tell you with satisfaction that the government is studying the case of 17,400 Mexican workers for agriculture in California with the object of cooperating again for greater victory against Axis powers."

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Union Lookout

GAS, COKE AND CHEMICAL COUNCIL PETITIONS FOR STANDLEY'S RECALL

Representatives of 20 locals of the United Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers, CIO, in the New York-New Jersey district have petitioned President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Hull and Under-Secretary of State Welles for the recall of Ambassador Standley from his post in the Soviet Union.

Every defeatist and disrupter has used Standley's recent statement on lend-lease to discredit our Soviet ally, the union's statement says.

They commend officials for disassociating the State Department from Standley's statement which they describe as a "catastrophic blunder."

"At this crucial moment in our history, when everything we hold dear is at stake, we cannot afford to have any 'bluff old sea dog' barking up the wrong tree in any part of the world," says the petition.

"Our Ambassadors and foreign representatives must be men of integrity and good sense, with a sincere desire to bend every effort to defeat our Nazi enemies and who will echo the call of our President for their unconditional surrender."

Recall of the Ambassador, says the union district council, "will help to allay any suspicion that may have developed between our nation and the Soviet Union and will be a basis for building a better understanding between the two great countries."

What Unionists Say of 'Worker'

Joe Ryan, secretary of the largest mine workers local in Eastern Ohio, recommends *The Worker* because it helps cement labor unity.

"I like *The Worker* because it expresses the views of the common people and tells what all the workers are doing," says this official of Local 5497, United Mine Workers of America, Poughkeepsie, Ohio.

"The other papers you get around here never say anything good about the workers."

"*The Worker* also tells you the truth about the Congressmen and whether they're supporting the war and helping the labor movement."

which suspensions were rescinded and for the establishment of a labor-management committee to discuss production schedules.

HUNDREDS ATTEND LOPOW BANQUET

An overflow crowd turned out for the testimonial dinner to Jacob Lopow, veteran in labor's ranks, which was held Saturday night in Irving Plaza.

More than 100 were unable to gain access to the testimonial which commemorated Lopow's 35 years of service to the cause of labor. The dinner was arranged by friends in union circles, particularly the needle trades, where Lopow has long been active. His own local, Local 4 of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, sent him a gift.

'WORK OR FIGHT' BILLS OPPOSED

The Brooklyn Metal Trades Council, representing AFL mechanics in 18 local unions, many of them employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, has wired all New York Congressmen asking defeat of "work or fight" legislation directed at shipyards.

This wire described the proposed legislation as discriminatory and asked Congressmen to oppose all proposals to use the draft apparatus as a means of attempting to solve absenteeism.

CONTRACT WON AT THONET BROS.

An agreement has just been negotiated by Furniture Workers Union, Local 768, with Thonet Bros. Inc., of Long Island City, covering the woodworking department. A closed shop, wage adjustments, a week's vacation and other standard provisions are covered by the contract.

LABOR-MANAGEMENT PLAN PROJECTED

Nineteen painters, suspended from their jobs by the Housing Authority, Red Hook Project, have been reinstated and problems which led to their suspension have been straightened out as a result of union management conferences.

State, County and Municipal Workers' representatives and a committee of the painters with representatives of the Housing Authority worked out an agreement under

Tobin Greets Local 65 on 10th Anniversary: Urges Labor Unity

Daniel J. Tobin, president of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, AFL, has sent an anniversary greeting to Wholesalers and Warehouse Workers Union, Local 65, 10 years old this month, urging extended efforts for labor unity.

"The message I would send you on your tenth anniversary is: 'Help bring about the unification and solidarity of the organized workers of the nation,'" Tobin wrote Arthur O'Sullivan, Local 65 president.

The AFL leader, a member of President Roosevelt's Labor Victory Committee, expressed the hope that O'Sullivan would "give expression to some procedure" that would make the leadership of labor see the immediate urgency of unity.

The message, written for publication March 28 in a special 100-page edition of *New Yorker*, Local 65 organ, notes that while in England labor's contribution to the war effort is given public recognition, "I am sorry to say that this feeling does not prevail in our country."

"At this particular time there seems to be a mass organization of labor haters using all the old tricks in the game and many new ones to belabor the minds of the masses of the people about the evils of labor."

"Newspapers, columnists, special writers, and even many of those whom we helped to elect in the Congress of the United States, are joining hands with the Manufacturers Association and other similar associations in general denunciation of labor."

"The pity of all is that labor seems to be offering no unified resistance to these unjust attacks, which in reality are smoke screens to befog the minds of the public and draw away their attention from the gold diggers within the temple of industry, whose efforts are devoted not entirely to patriotic principles, but in many instances to dividends and profits."

"The division within labor today is the most pitiful condition that ever existed among the workers of our nation. I regret to say that there is no progress being made in joining together the two large organizations of workers."

"I trust that on your tenth anniversary you can give expression to some procedure that will make the leadership of labor understand that they are only the servants of the membership and that, even if sacrifices have to be made, it is their duty to act, and act at once and not hesitatingly postpone action because, before many months are over, labor with its 16 or 17 million members will be destroyed by its enemies and included among those enemies are many legislators in the state and nation."

Mr. Tobin concluded his anniversary message with the plea for efforts for unification and solidarity.

Asks Funds for Barge Canal

ALBANY, March 22 (UP).—Governor Dewey asked the Legislature today for an appropriation of \$152,000 for immediate improvement of the Barge Canal in an effort to increase the flow of gasoline and oil into New York State.

Dewey, who based his recommendation on a report by the State Division of Commerce, said it was hoped that a reserve could be built during the summer months as insurance against a critical shortage next winter.

Improvements to the canal, it was said, would make possible the shipment of 122,000 barrels of petroleum and petroleum products daily, or about half the estimated requirements of the state.



The 215 members of Local 1, International Jewelry Workers, AFL, employed by James R. Woods & Sons war plant in New York now have "assurance of prompt medical assistance without financial worry." The company has paid the first year's premium on a health insurance plan. Exec. director Winslow Carlton of the Group Health Cooperative Inc. is shown presenting the contract to Irene Alexander.

Amalgamated Member Asks Unity in Union Poll

By Sol Passikoff
(Member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers)

In the coming weeks members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union will nominate and elect officers of the Joint Board of the union. A number of locals will also elect their executive boards.

It is, therefore, a timely occasion for our membership's activities, especially since Pearl Harbor.

This put before our union new problems and tasks. First, we were faced with new economic changes and tasks in the men's clothing industry. Secondly, what is even of greater importance, the task of winning the war against the bloody enemies of humanity.

UNIFORMS FIRST
After Pearl Harbor, the manager of the New York Joint Board, Louis Hollander, correctly pointed out that the industry was abnormally busy and predicted a considerable reduction in the production of civilian clothes. He then declared that the leadership of the union will exert all its efforts to get military uniforms orders for New York workers.

In spite of the fact that the union has met difficulties, its efforts succeeded in time to get for New York a considerable amount of such orders. The union was also successful in training many tailors to make overcoats and service jackets for the men of the army.

Let it be said at this point that much of this success was due to the fact that there was unity in the ranks of the union and the membership fully cooperated with the leaders. This also contributed to the fact that the uniforms for the army and navy were made well and on time.

That does not mean that everything has been done what could have been done. I believe, for example, that not enough has been done to create the possibilities for the vest makers, canvas makers, pants makers and workers in similar crafts, who have lost their jobs at civilian work, to transfer in larger numbers to military clothes. I say this without minimizing the union's effort to get war work.

SUPPORTS ALLIED UNITY
The problem of work is, however, only one part of the many-sided activities of the New York Amalgamated. The conditions of the tailors, the whole existence of the

union generally, are closely interlocked with the present war situation and the struggle for victory.

Our union under its national leadership of President Hillman and Potowsky and the New York organization under the leadership of Hollander, realizes this fully. They have supported and continue to support the policies of President Roosevelt for an aggressive war against Hitlerism. They favor collaboration between the United States, Soviet Union, Great Britain and China. They support the decisions of the Casablanca Conference for "unconditional surrender" and for victory over the Axis for 1943.

Our union has actively engaged in helping the Soviet Union, Britain and China. It is superfluous to state that the membership has warmly responded to the call. If the situation in the country would depend on the Amalgamated alone it would not be so bad.

REACTION STRONGER
To our regret, however, one swallow doesn't bring summer. Now when the possibilities exist to defeat Hitler in 1943, we note the strengthening of reaction. Appeasers and labor-baiters have raised their ugly heads. They make all sorts of effort to hamper President Roosevelt's war program. This situation places upon us special tasks.

It was pleasing to hear the program of action that the last meeting of our Local 25 has adopted for an increased struggle against the Rickenbackers and Dies. Steps were called for increased activity to protect progressive legislation and to beat the anti-labor bills in Congress.

But notwithstanding the fact that this program is in line with the demands of the present day it is still not sufficiently far reaching. It is very important that in order to further the struggle against the Rickenbackers, our union should join the New York CIO Council. In joining the Amalgamated it would give the Council much more possibilities to serve as a power against the enemies of labor. That could also help to bring about united action between the CIO and AFL.

It certainly is necessary to bring about international trade union unity. Our trade manager Joseph Gold was a thousand times correct when he spoke at the last meeting of the tailors, about the great danger that threatens all the workers in the campaign of the ap-

peasers. And he was also correct when he spoke of the need of unity in the ranks of labor. Why then should not the Amalgamated become a part of the New York CIO Council and help to make the council a greater force?

MUST PRESERVE UNITY
I maintain, therefore, that the coming election in our joint board and in the locals should also serve as an expression of unity and be utilized for a further mobilization of the membership for the constructive discussion of the tasks before us.

The elections must not become a means of division into groups. Methods which create the impression that the workers are at this time divided are today out of place. We have the responsibility of electing to offices workers who realize the seriousness of the moment and know how to mobilize the membership for the winning of the war.

A great campaign of education among the members should be initiated on the task of the present period. They are to be made conscious of the importance of participating in the elections. This will help in eliminating passivity among the members and will create the condition for a greater participation in the activities of the union.

Call Regional Steel Parley

CHICAGO, March 22.—A regional conference of management and labor of steel mills of the Chicago-Wisconsin area will be held here on April 11 at Hotel Morrison to estimate the work of the joint management-labor committees in steel mills with the view of improving their work.

The announcement was made by Meyer Adelman, regional director of Dist. 32 of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO.

Representatives of the War Production Board will also participate. The conference is called at the suggestion of President Philip Murray of the union and is one of a number scheduled in various steel districts.

Springfield Labor Unites on Home Front Fight

(Special to the Daily Worker)

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 22.—A program to defeat the home-front wreckers in Congress was mapped here yesterday at the Citizens Conference on Legislation in War Time sponsored by AFL, CIO, religious and civic leaders.

More than 350 delegates, 133 of them representing unions, from organizations in this city and neighboring western Massachusetts towns, attended. A number of state legislators also attended.

Wash. State CIO Warns of Foe at Home

(Special to the Daily Worker)

ABERDEEN, Wash., March 21.—All out support of President Roosevelt's war program and a request that the commander-in-chief immediately confront the domestic enemies of victory over the Axis with the uncompromising slogan of Casablanca — Unconditional Surrender — featured the annual convention of the Washington State Industrial Union Council (CIO) here last week.

Recognizing the patriotic duty of organized workers to give leadership to the program which will mean victory over fascism, the delegates hailed President Roosevelt's recommendation that Congress enact a "cradle to the grave" social security program giving the people protection against economic distress in old age, sickness, involuntary unemployment and accidental injuries.

The resolution also cheered the "extension of the principles of the Atlantic Charter, to the poverty-stricken and exploited colony of Puerto Rico" by President Roosevelt who has urged that the people of that country be allowed to elect their own governor and use democratic means to cope with their economic problems.

"These and all other steps," the convention said, "which strengthen the people in the waging of an offensive on the battle fronts, are being sabotaged by a domestic clique in and out of Congress, made up of outright fascists, appeasers, defeatists and plotters who hate President Roosevelt more than Hitler and fear a free, democratic people more than the blight of fascism."

Other important actions taken by the wartime labor convention are: 1. Full support to Harry Bridges in fighting the unprecedented deportation order of Attorney General Biddle.

2. Strengthening of national unity and instructions to the state executive board to work in close harmony with the AFL and Railway Brotherhoods.

3. Called for the immediate enactment of the Pepper-Kilgore-Tolan bills creating a single, civilian agency to direct the war effort.

4. Supported the Boeing and other west coast aircraft workers in their fight for a living wage to insure full war production and condemned the decision of a majority of the War Labor Board.

5. Concurred in a resolution from the National Maritime Union calling upon all labor to expose the pro-fascist, disruptive activities of Edward Rickenbacker.

6. C. E. McMillin, president of the Seattle ILGWU, 1-19 and legislative representative of the local, was unanimously elected president of the council succeeding Jack Bell, Tacoma, who did not seek reelection. T. R. Nelson was re-elected executive secretary.

Pa. GOP Rejects Post-War Study

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 22.—The kind of post-war world the Pew Republican machine is fighting for can be seen in the rejection by the Republican-controlled House of an amendment to the Martin's Administration's bill for a post-war planning commission.

The amendment would have required the Commission to include social security, unemployment and health insurance and other social legislation among its studies.



Behind the Red Cross are your greenbacks

Give generously this year. Give more than ever before. Send your gift, now, to the American Red Cross in care of your local chapter.

When he needs you most—Red Cross is at his side

Murray's Statement on WPB Wage Policy

Following is the text of the statement of President Philip Murray on CIO wage policy which CIO representatives on the War Labor Board presented before that body last week:

This is a very crucial moment in the history of the National War Labor Board.

The Board was established as an instrument to assure the disposition of all industrial disputes that may arise and which could not be settled through mediation or collective bargaining in order to assure continuity of production in the interest of the war effort. It should be recalled that labor urged the adoption of such machinery because of its determination not to permit any interruption of production.

The CIO is still firmly of the opinion that the National War Labor Board as an instrument for furthering the war program must be preserved. The problems which are now arising and which confront labor and the nation are the result of two basic difficulties.

1. Recent decisions of the National War Labor Board are not consistent with the basic policies set forth in the National Stabilization Act, the Price and Wage Stabilization Executive Order of the President, and with the publicly announced policies of the War Labor Board itself.

The CIO has approved of the policy of wage stabilization as an integral part of the national economic policy to prevent inflation. But such stabilization of wages was not intended and has never been publicly announced as a freezing of wages. An equitable wage stabilization policy must be directed toward strengthening the morale and health of workers to guarantee maximum production. To accomplish this, it must be obvious that:

MUST ADJUST WAGES

A. Allowance must be made for wage adjustments due to the increased cost of living which has resulted since May, 1942. The increase of 15 per cent over Jan. 1, 1941, does not compensate the workers for the loss in real wages. It is acknowledged by all that the cost of living has risen over 22 per cent since Jan. 1, 1941. Food costs for the same period have risen 45 per cent. This increased burden, in full, must be compensated for by way of appropriate wage adjustments. Failure to do so will mean that the wages of the workers instead of being stabilized will be cut into with the resulting inability of wage earners to maintain the productive efficiency which we need for the war effort.

B. The publicly announced wage stabilization policy of the Government includes provision for

wage adjustments to eliminate wage inequalities and inequities and to aid in the prosecution of the war. Such recent decisions of the Board in the meat packing industry and the West Coast aircraft industry are a direct violation of the national wage stabilization policy of the Government. The workers in these industries are suffering under very severe inequalities and inequities. The failure of the Board to recognize this clear and stubborn fact is a direct blow against the war production program. Such decisions cannot be tolerated by the American nation. This grossly unfair treatment of the employees in two vital war industries must be rectified. Wage adjustments to meet these living problems could not possibly have an inflationary effect—while a failure to justify meet the situation will have a devastating impact upon morale, health and productive efficiency of the workers.

C. Encouragement should be given to all wage policies which will result in increased production with corresponding increased earnings for the workers. Such policy requires, however, the most careful protection of the workers so that their efforts for increased production to further the war effort will not result in merely inflated profits

to industry or in lack of employment because of poor scheduling or shortages of materials.

CIO'S POLICIES

Since the establishment of the War Labor Board, the CIO has insisted upon a wage stabilization policy which would incorporate the foregoing principles. This has been publicly expressed by decisions of the Executive Board of the CIO and by the CIO members on the War Labor Board. The specific provisions and expressed policy of the National Stabilization Act of October, 1942, and of the Price and Wage Stabilization Executive Order of the President of October, 1942, incorporate the same policy.

Until recently the decisions of the War Labor Board generally followed the pattern of equitable wage stabilization. However, the War Labor Board's present policy as expressed in its recent decisions can be accepted with delight only by those who seek to destroy the Board, to hamper the war effort and to provoke and discourage the people who must and shall continue to lead, die and sweat to win the war.

LIVING COSTS ZOOM

2. The wage stabilization policy was promulgated as an integral part of the entire stabilization program. This national policy was projected in April, 1942, by President

Roosevelt as our domestic offensive against inflation. While wage stabilization has been effective—there has been a dismal failure on the part of Congress and Government officials to effectuate the remaining portions of the economic stabilization policy. This failure must be rectified if our domestic front is not to disintegrate with resulting severe consequences to those upon whom we rely for producing the materials of war.

A. The American people are still awaiting effective price control and the application of an over-all democratic system of rationing of all foods and other necessities. Why in the face of adequate authority granted by Congress to the Executive Branch are the people subjected to the ravages of black markets? Simultaneous with the announced increase in the price of milk for New York City, the Borden Company, one of the largest milk distributors, reported for 1942 its highest record of profits—larger after taxes than its profits for 1941.

The OPA and Economic Director Byrnes must exercise their authority to impose effective price control, with many necessary price reductions, and over-all rationing.

B. President Roosevelt called for a 1943 tax program which would meet in part the increased financial burden of the nation through increased taxes on those

who can best afford to pay. Increased the 1942 tax legislation became a device to "soak the poor and spare the rich." We must see to it that the tax legislation for this year will be based upon the principle that low income groups must be left with sufficient funds to buy their share of available goods and meet their basic obligations. Whatever revenue the Government needs must be obtained from other income groups and through increased corporation taxes and the elimination of special privileges.

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Status of Etten Highlights Yanks' First Base Problem

By C. E. Dexter

Asbury PARK, March 22.—One day last winter, two National League managers were talking about first basemen. The conversation turned toward the Phillies, and their Nick Etten—who at this very moment is in camp with the Yankees at Asbury Park.

"Nick has two faults," one said. "If he can't get a hit, he can't field. And the second is, he can't field."

That sounds rather cryptic. What it means is that Nick's spirits droop if he goes to bat once or twice and then fails to come up with a safe single.

All of which leads me to believe that Joseph Vincent McCarthy, manager of the New York Yankees, a meticulous stickler for high class infielding, is up against the problem of his life. Joe has two first basemen, one who can't field when he can't hit, and another who hasn't played first base since he went to high school. The latter, Johnny Lindell, is also a pitcher, who could not pitch much last season.

Of course, this is war, and the war has made away with two pretty good Yankee first basemen.

Johnny Sturm and Buddy Hassett are both fancy fielders, but they will do their fielding for the Army and the cadet air force this spring. The third Yankee first baseman since that tragic day in May, 1939, when Lou Gehrig laid down his glove forever, is Ellsworth Dahlgren, whose wanderings have brought him to the Phillies.

Daily Worker fans have already read what I think about Dahlgren's peregrinations. If Babe decides to play for the Phillies, we'll soon see whether he is all washed up, or whether he has been juiced around.

Babe was a fielding whiz, and a long but not too frequent hitter as a Yankee. Sturm, who played just one season at first for McCarthy, was a smooth fielder, but an even lighter hitter. Hassett, reaching a winning team for the first time in his big league career, gave his all. He fielded with miracles in his mitt last season, and his hitting was good enough to satisfy anyone. Indeed, some experts believe that if Buddy hadn't suffered that finger injury in the second world series game last October, the Yanks might not have been washed out so completely by the cantankerous Cards.

Present Yank plays call for a trial of George Stinewell at shortstop, not third, as I was led to believe. Stinewell played a lot of shortstop for Norfolk, in the Piedmont League, three seasons ago, and should give a good account of himself. Bill Johnson, who will start at third, played a shortstop for the Newark Bears last season. He is not as fast as Stinewell, but is a steady ball player. Frankie Crosetti will not be in the line-up for at least two months after the season opens. I have a hunch that Stinewell will make good, Johnson may make the grade.

I don't believe Etten will satisfy, however. If he flops, Lou Costello's "Who" will probably have to hold down the initial sack at the Stadium this summer.



JOE GORDON—he was tried on first base once, but was shifted back to the keystone bag.



ERNE BONHAM—he will be the bellwether of Joe McCarthy's mound staff.

Tourney Story In Tomorrow's Daily Worker

This edition of the Daily Worker went to press too early last night to get in the results of the Invitation Tourney basketball double-header at the Garden between St. John's and Rice—and Fordham and West Kentucky State.

For complete and colorful coverage read tomorrow's Daily Worker for a feature by Mike Singer and story by sports editor Nat Lane as well as dressing-room interviews. . . .

Army Cage Teams To Play in England

LONDON, March 22 (UP).—American basketball will be introduced to Britain next week when the Stars and Stripes Athletic Committee holds a three-day invitational tournament March 30-April 1, to decide the Army championship for the European theatre.

DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6 NEW YORK, TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1943

the Roundup

LAKEWOOD, N.J., March 22.—Dick Bartell, veteran infielder who has been trying to land the third base job with the New York Giants, signed his 1943 contract today.

Bartell, 36 and a veteran of 16 years of major league service, had been asked originally to take a cut but the new document, he intimated had been "satisfactorily revised."

The Giants participated in a 3-hour batting and fielding drill hampered somewhat by a chill wind.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Washington Senators today acquired Bob Johnson from the Philadelphia Athletics in a deal involving three players but no cash. Outfielder Bobby Dalrymple and infielder Jimmy Fofari went to the Athletics.

Johnson, who batted .381 last year and had spent all of his 19 Major League seasons with the A's, had been a holdout but agreed to 1943 salary terms with the Senators before the deal was closed.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 22.—Sharp competition developed today between Frankie Gustin and Rookie Frank Zak for the position of shortstop as Manager Frankie Frisch put the Pittsburgh Pirates through another outdoor workout. All 10 men on the pitching roster took turns on the mound and chasing fungoes.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., March 22.—Outfielder Ray Ratliff reported to the Detroit Tiger camp, leaving Pitcher John Gorschka as the only absentee. Manager Steve O'Neill said he expected Gorschka to arrive the first of the week. O'Neill announced the Tigers would hold only afternoon workouts until it becomes warmer.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., March 22.—Jeff Heath, outfielder, remained a holdout at the Cleveland Indian camp today. Roy Cullenbine arrived and shared first base duties with Otto Denning in a brisk infield workout. Vice President Roger Peckinpaugh is due tomorrow to look over the squad.

FRENCH LICK, Ind., March 22.—The Chicago White Sox were held indoors for the third consecutive day today by the weather. The only outdoor workout the Sox have had to date was a long hike through the hills.

Seven Chicago Cubs, who open training here tomorrow, checked in today in advance of the main squad.

Salary to Navy Relief Fund:

Lieut. Larry French Wants to Pitch Weekends for Dodgers

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BEAR MOUNTAIN, March 22.—Getting a spot in the record books is an aim of most athletes—and when one, a major league ball player, will play for NOTHING in order to get such a spot in the books—then his really news.

The man in question is Larry French, southpaw pitching veteran of the Dodgers last year who is now Lieut. French of the United States Navy. Larry, who last year won 15 games for the Dodgers, boosted his life-time winning total to 197 and is dying for the chance to get into the charmed circle of 300 winners.

In order to make this possible Larry is making one of the strangest attempts in baseball history. He wants to pitch for the Dodger weekenders!

French consulted league proxy Ford Frick, Branch Rickey of the Dodgers and Leo Durocher before announcing he would present his request to the Navy. According to the terms of the petition French will make, whatever salary the southpaw would receive would be given over to the Navy Relief Fund.

Obviously then the only selfish motive Larry possesses is the desire to get into the 300 circle.

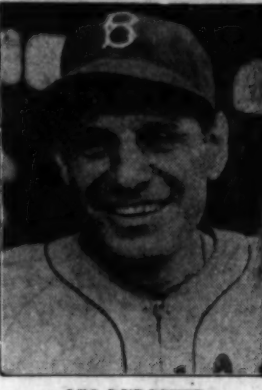
A decision by the Navy is expected within a week and if approved, Larry will become the second man in baseball history to play while a member of the armed forces. Back in 1918, Leon Cadore, another Dodger pitcher in the service, was permitted to pitch weekenders for the Dodgers. He pitched three Sunday games at Ebbets Field and won two of them.

In making the request French was careful to stress the fact that he would train on his own time and that all hours spent on the diamond would be his own and not the Navy's.

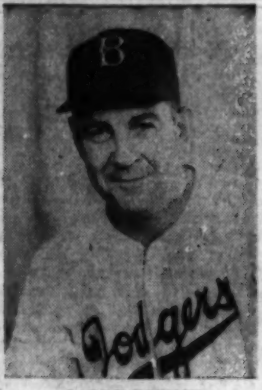
DODGER DOTS

Dolf Camilli and Arkie Vaughan, neighbors on California ranches, will head East together and are expected to hit camp some time this week or early next. . . . Joe Medwick is expecting one of the best seasons of his career. The none-too-popular slugger is in the best shape of his life and will try to make up for his disappointing season of last year. . . .

The Dodgers are rounding into shape pretty fast and will play their first exhibition game against the



LEO DUROCHER



LARRY FRENCH

Cadets of West Point next Wednesday, March 31. . . . They come to Ebbets Field Saturday and Sunday, April third and fourth for two games with the Boston Red Sox. . . .

The Dodgers are pulling a lot of

visitors to this out-of-the-way place. Yesterday there were a couple of hundred of fans watching the Beloved Bums go through their paces, including many West Point Cadets and their friends. . . .

World's Greatest Vaulters:

'Need a Little Luck to Hit 16 Feet,' Says Warmy

CHICAGO, March 22 (UP).—Cornelius Warmerdam headed for the Navy's Pre-Flight school at Chapel Hill, N. C., today convinced that a "little luck," was all that he needed to clear the phenomenal height of 16 feet in the pole vault.

The wiry 27-year-old Californian who gave up a job as a high school mathematics teacher to accept an Ensign's commission in the Navy, set a new world's record Saturday night in the seventh annual Chicago Relays when he vaulted 15 feet 8 1/2 inches.

The mark was the highest of "Corny's" meteoric career. His old indoor record was 15 feet 7 1/4, established at Boston a year ago last February and his outdoor record was 15 feet 7 3/4 inches set in May 1942 at Modesto, California.

After amazing 13,790 spectators with his record shattering vault, Warmerdam failed three times in an effort to clear the crossbar when it had been pushed to 16 feet one-half inches.

Later in the dressing room, Warmerdam said:

"You know despite all the talk there's been about a 16 foot vault this was the first time I ever tried a vault with the bar at that height. I missed, but I still think that such a vault is possible."

What would be necessary to make it a reality, he was asked.

"Just a little luck, I think," he said. "Everything would have to be just right and then luck added to that. On my vault at 15 feet 8 1/2 inches I gripped the pole at 13 feet 8 inches. Then when the bar went to the 16 feet I stretched the grip to about 13 feet 10 inches. That's the proper length grip I'm convinced, the runway of 146 feet is sufficient and I don't think I'd have to switch anything about my vaulting technique. But you never know when you're going to have the necessary luck."

THE LOW DOWN—

Sights and Sounds at the Wonderful Browder-Sokolsky Debate

NAT LOW

(Continued from Page 1)

The audience is polite and gentlemanly. They listen intently, smiling quietly at most of Sokolsky's arguments but burst into loud guffaws at the obvious stupidities of statements such as these: "There is no proletariat—there is no ruling class. . . ." At the loud laughter Sokolsky becomes slightly disconcerted and stumbles over his prepared script which he has before him on the press table. . . .

At other times during his speech the audience breaks into tremendous applause—for Sokolsky of course—but for the words of Browder which he quotes—"The Communists believe not in heaven after death but in creating a heaven here on earth. . . ."

Sokolsky finally comes to the end of his presentation—it has been too long—it has been repetitive—you have heard it all before; many, many times before.

The vast crowd is now tensely excited—they are eager to hear Browder—he has been taking notes during the course of Sokolsky's address—leaning forward in his chair better to hear him. . . . Now he strides up to the edge of the platform, waits almost impatiently for the tumultuous applause to end—and begins his shattering attack upon his opponent's arguments.

We have rarely heard Browder speak with such fire and sheer devastating clarity. One by one he destroys the arguments—like an attacking army storming fortified positions.

He uses in rapid sequence—humor, satire, hard facts and cold, clear logic.

He points to the Communists of China, Yugoslavia, France, the Soviet Union.

Then he lets fly with his crusher—"Can the chief ally of our country at the same time be the chief enemy of our country?" (The two Sokolsky fans behind me whisper, "I never did think of it that way. . . .")

You note that Browder is speaking extemporaneously—that he is developing thoughts which were hastily jotted down on scraps of paper during the course of Sokolsky's speech.

Point after point he shatters—ripping beyond repair to any honest mind the arguments of his opponent. It is clear. It is concise. It is smashing in its impact.

Towards the end he reads from an article written by Sokolsky in July of 1941 in which the Sun columnist predicted the imminent collapse of Soviet resistance because of "absence of leadership, faulty planning, lack of democracy" and sundry other choice arguments.

Sokolsky squirms uncomfortably in his seat as Browder reads his article and twists still more as Browder asks:

"If that is true, that the fall of the Soviets meant bad leadership, lack of democracy, etc., etc.—then is it not true in the reverse that the continued resistance of the Soviets is a sign of ability of leadership, of plenty of democracy, of splendid planning?"

The crowd thunders its overwhelming answer to this as Sokolsky tries to shake it all off with a sheepish grin. . . .

The intermission is over and Browder delivers the first rebuttal. He speaks quietly, dispassionately. He deals in turn with all the questions raised by Sokolsky. He answers each, simply, effectively, thoroughly. It is the perfect rebuttal. It is to the point, it is honest, intelligent, scientifically stated.

Then Sokolsky rises for his rebuttal. But he doesn't stick to the point. Thoroughly and completely defeated by rational argument he shifts to the use of emotional appeal. He screams and shouts—his voice breaking a number of times upon hitting high C. . . . He betrays his complete and disgusting cynicism. . . . About our alliance with the Soviet Union. "We have been allied with all kinds of queer people in our time. . . . Allies come and go. . . . We use them and then we toss them over. . . . It makes very little difference. . . ."

The audience, which has been respectful and calm, becomes angry at these deliberate provocative remarks. Boos and a few hisses fill the hall but subside unwillingly at the request of calmer folks in the hall.

Unlike a prize fight, a football or baseball game, no one "wins" a debate. There is no immediate decision rendered by a referee—by numbers on a scoreboard.

But history has a way of deciding such things—and some day American history text books will speak of a courageous, honest, and brilliant Browder—whether with Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. As for Sokolsky—who shall ever recall his name a hundred years hence?

Operators Agree to FDR Retroactive Plea

(Continued from Page 1)

from John L. Lewis, president of the miners, who went into closed conference at Hotel Roosevelt with his associates shortly after the wire arrived.

Mr. O'Neill announced acceptance of the President's request.

"The dispute between the United Mine Workers and the bituminous operators must be settled like any other labor dispute under the national no-strike agreement of December 28, 1941, by the peaceful means set forth in the Executive Order 9017 of January 10, 1942; that is, by collective bargaining, conciliation and final determination, if necessary, by the National War Labor Board.

"From telegrams I have received from the committees representing the operators and from the press reports of various proposals made at the conference, it is evident that the time remaining before the expiration of the contract on March 31 is too short.

"I therefore request the mine workers and the operators to follow the plan adopted at my suggestion in 1941, that is, to continue the uninterrupted production of coal under the terms and conditions of existing contracts until the differences that now separate the parties are peacefully and finally resolved with the understanding that if the new agreement includes any wage adjustments, such adjustments shall be computed and applied retroactively from April 1, 1943. If any wage adjustments are made they must, of course, be made in accordance with the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, and Executive Order 9250. It would be unfair to the mine workers and to the operators unduly to prolong this period of uncertainty, and I am, therefore, asking every one concerned to proceed with all speed consistent with the complete and fair-minded settlement of the dispute. If it is referred to agencies of the government I shall make the same request of those in charge of such agencies.

"If there is a wage adjustment within the standards set forth in the Act of Oct. 2, 1942, and Executive Order 9250, the question of undue hardship, to individual operators resulting from the agreement to such such adjustments

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Unionists in Phila. Appeal For 2nd Front

(Continued from Page 1)

coalition warfare through an immediate land invasion of the European continent."

The ACA officials hit Ambassador Standley's recent lend-lease statement and the "phony outcry" over execution of the spies, Ethel and Albert, as evidence of new boldness by fics of Casablanca conference decisions, boldness encouraged by lack of a second front.

The full staff of Radio Station WLIB, Brooklyn's "Voice of Liberty," joined with E. J. Godofsky, owner and manager, yesterday in wiring the President an appeal for a second front now.

"The lives of millions of American men depend on the quickest and most effective victory for the United Nations," they telegraphed. "The immediate opening of a second front in Europe is the surest way of achieving it. Let us not again be too late with too little."

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Ausp. N.Y. State Young Communist League

Millionaires Write Pennsylvania Budget

(Special to the Daily Worker)

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 22.—The holes in Governor Martin's budget message are getting so big, you can see the Republican millionaires through them.

The proposed reductions in emergency taxes include abolition of personal property tax, bank stock, tax on shares, corporation levies — approximately \$3,800,000. The Governor proposed to re-smoke the emergency cigarette and liquor, gas, and other such items that the average person pays.

Along with his proposed hand-out to the needy rich, the Governor got to include cost of living increases to the school teachers, which he had pledged in his campaign. However, the commission immediately brought demands from the teachers supported by the Democrats and in fact, not opposed by anyone.

Did the few Republican machine then propose to pay the teachers their increases by continuing the taxes on the wealthy? Not at all. First proposals were for soda taxes, sales taxes and other such mass levies. The teachers and their supporters protested. Then the Governor discovered that he might be able to chase the teachers' salaries out of the Federal Government's income. His latest proposal calls for collecting the State corporate net income before payment on the Federal corporate assessment. This sleight of hand would yield the State about \$20,000,000 additional revenue. Where would this enormous sum come from? A good part of it would come out of the federal taxes, the money the U. S. needs to win the war.

TEACHERS WANT RAISE
Democratic floor leader Cohen charges that the Governor has "grossly underestimated income for the coming two years." The teachers are insisting that their salaries can be raised without robbing the United States Government, or taxing wage earners. The Governor has shown that he wants a quiet session, and will give way before mass pressure. It will need a lot of it to close up that \$33,000,000 hole that the Governor has left open for those who pay taxes on bank stock, shares, corporations and the like.

Pennsylvania spends only \$92 a year for each pupil in school, compared to \$156 in New York, and is topped by 16 other states.

Allies Rip Mareth Line In Big Drive

(Continued from Page 1)

the strength of an entire army were attacking in the direction of Maknassy, Rommel's big communications junction only 32 miles from the coastal road.

The Americans were bearing down toward the Mareth Front with tanks and infantry, as well as attacking due east toward Maknassy, and had seized 1,400 Italian prisoners.

AMERICANS ADVANCE
The Americans, meanwhile, were reported accelerating their two-pronged drive to the sea from Gafsa and have captured Bou Hamran, seven miles east of El Guettar and pushed closer to Marshal Erwin Rommel's important supply road junction of Maknassy.

The Americans now had covered 33 miles in their northernmost advance from Gafsa, while to the south they were reported making good progress in an attack on enemy rear guard forces on the Gabes Road east of El Guettar.

The 1,400 Italian prisoners were rounded up during the last several days as German units pulled away from the southwest front well ahead of their Axis partners, who, failing to gauge the speed of the American advance, fell captive hundreds at a time.

BLAST AXIS FROM AIR
Over all of the flaming battlefield, the Allied air forces were winging on ceaseless destructive missions virtually unchallenged. Ten separate waves of light bombers and fighters swept the Mareth Line area yesterday, burning out Rommel's pillboxes and wrecking many gun emplacements. A lone formation of German Junkers dive-bombers attempted to hit back at British positions and was shot down to the last plane.

Rommel's best airbases are situated in the southern sector, especially around Gabes, and they also came under the Allied aerial pounding. If the British and Americans together can thrust Rommel beyond Gabes he probably would lose most of his effective air support below the Tunisia-Biserte corner.

The resolution now is before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee whose chairman, Tom Connally, D. Texas, is cool to it.

'Chetniks' Gives Mikhailovitch Away

"CHETNIKS," a 20th Century Fox film. Philip Dorn as Draza Mikhailovitch. At the Globe Theatre.

By David Platt

If Benedict Arnold were a hero, if Goebbels were a humanitarian and the moon were made out of green cheese, then "Chetniks" is a great anti-Nazi motion picture and Draza Mikhailovitch is the George Washington and Franklin D. Roosevelt of Yugoslavia.

The Axis agent Mikhailovitch and his Chetniks are pictured "fighting" Nazis in this phony 20th Century Fox picture. Fascist propaganda against the Allies assumes many forms and this is one of them. Mikhailovitch has been working with the Germans, not against them. The irrefutable evidence of his treachery would jam Dr. Eliot's five-foot shelf.

Mikhailovitch and his men are shown "attacking" an Italian supply line and exchanging Italian prisoners for Nazi gasoline. Very amusing. The Chetniks have committed horrible atrocities against helpless Yugoslav women and children but they have not touched the head of a single Italian. Why should they attack Mussolini's musclemen when it is common knowledge that they have cooperated with the Blackshirts against the Peoples Army of Yugoslavia and accepted bribes from Italian authorities in Dalmatia. See Time magazine and Marko Markovitch's pamphlet "The Truth About Yugoslavia."

A "Holy War" For Hitler

"We are fighting a holy war," says the traitor Mikhailovitch, surrounded by priests in a touching scene outside a church. But the film does not say against whom he is fighting, and conveniently ignores the fact that the Reverend Patriarch Gabriel, head of the Serbian clergy have condemned and ostracized Mikhailovitch for siding with the Axis against the true sons and daughters of Yugoslavia. Mikhailovitch speaks for a fascist "Greater Serbia" not for the Yugoslav church and people.

"We can take Mikhailovitch through his wife," asserts the Gestapo in "Chetniks." Mikhailovitch needed no such Hollywood invention to go over to the enemy. The truth of Mikhailovitch's treason is so overwhelming it breaks through the monumental lie that this picture fosters.

The best way to refute the film is to quote scenes and lines from the picture itself. The film is so badly written, almost every scene begins with an unconscious truth. "So far we see eye to eye," Mikhailovitch observes to a Nazi in a scene that begins with a truth and ends in a terrific lie.

"Mikhailovitch—do not give up. Do not give up! This is the cry of the people as Mikhailovitch rides his horse into an occupied town, practically unscathed, to discuss terms with the fascists. The cry is real. The scene is real too. The Nazis are unusually nice to Mikhailovitch. "I shall be honored to escort you to the gates in per-

son." But the words uttered by the traitor are false.

Mikhailovitch is shown sparing the life of a Nazi, a well known characteristic of the man. The Nazi is spared so that he can take a message to his superior office. There is a kernel of truth in that too. It's a fact that Mikhailovitch exchanged many love notes with the German and Italian high command—notes relating to a common offensive against the Yugoslav Peoples Army and money. Needless to say the movie message is a fake.

"Why should we light our torches. The Germans will see us," wonders a puzzled Chetnik. "That's the idea. We want to make sure to attract their attention." Isn't that the precise truth and need I say more about this thick slice of pro-Axis bologna?

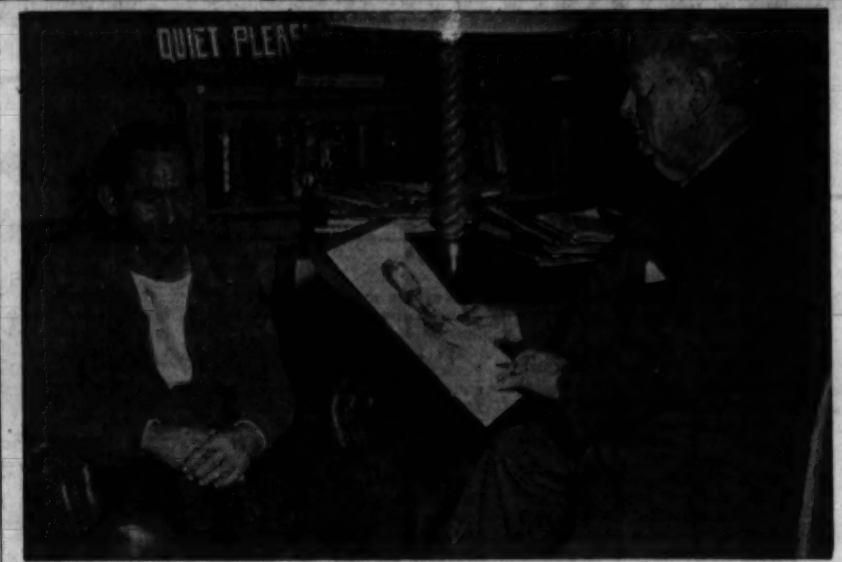
Mrs. Roosevelt Discusses Nurseries for War Plants

Proposals for organizing children's day nurseries in war industry areas of the United States are discussed by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and others in a special program over Columbia network Thursday, March 25. (WABC-CBS, 5:15 to 5:30 P.M., EWT.)

Lyman Bryson, director of the CBS Education Department, acts as moderator on the panel discussion. Others participating are William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, president of the CIO; Frederick C. Crawford, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, and James P. Murray, president of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce of America.



A scene from "A Greater Promise," stirring Soviet film, is now being shown at the Irving Place Theatre, together with "Disraeli."



Howard Chandler Christy, noted artist, sketches Ordinary Seaman J. W. Penfro from Perth Worth, Texas, in the library of the American Theatre Wing Club for Merchant Seamen. The Society of Illustrators, as a contribution to the war effort, has organized sketching parties from among its distinguished artist members. Coming to the seamen's club at 109 West 43rd St. two nights each week, Mondays and Thursdays, they have caught every type of the men of the sea—from all the Allied merchant services. Two hundred and fifty of these pictures by famous illustrators will be exhibited at the Ferargil Galleries beginning March 23 and running through Saturday, March 27. They were chosen from over 400 already done in the two months since the club opened.

Stevens Aim: Realization Of Our Democracy

This is the last installment of a series of articles on Thaddeus Stevens, by Elizabeth Lawson, instructor in the Workers School. The series is a condensation of the pamphlet "Thaddeus Stevens," published by International Publishers.

By Elizabeth Lawson

In the Congressional election of 1866, the voters were aware that they were to choose between two divergent paths of Reconstruction—the progressive plan associated with Stevens, and the reactionary plan of President Johnson and the former slave-holders. They sent to the House and Senate an overwhelming majority of "Stevens" men.

In such a Congress, Johnson's veto would be powerless. "We have broken the shackles of four million slaves," he said. "We have imposed upon them the privilege of fighting our battles, of bearing in defense of freedom, of bearing their equal portion of taxes, but where have we given them the privilege of ever participating in the government of the laws of the Government of their native land? By what civil weapon have we enabled them to defend themselves against oppression and injustice? Call you this liberty? Call you this a Republic, where four million are subjects, but not citizens?"

Reconstruction Acts of Congress

On Feb. 6, 1867, Stevens reported out of his committee a bill he had drafted, providing for martial law in the South to sweep away the usurpations of the ex-slaveholders. The bill disregarded state lines and divided the territory of the Confederacy into five military districts under command of the Union Army. The Southern states were to call new constitutional conventions; no state constitution would be approved "which denies to any citizen any rights, privileges or immunities which are granted to any other citizens in the States. All laws shall be impartial."

Johnson vetoed the bill; the House overrode the veto by 136 to 43.

Stevens had hoped to embody universal suffrage in the Constitution; the compromise of the 14th Amendment failed to satisfy him. He now made another effort and submitted a resolution which later became the basis for the 15th Amendment, prohibiting disfranchisement by the United States or the states because of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. That amendment, also, awaits enforcement.

Stevens was realistic enough to know that civil and political rights meant little without jobs, land, bread, and shelter. He introduced into Congress in March, 1867, a bill to confiscate the great landed estates of the leading Confederates and divide them among the tillers of the soil. Each freedman would receive 40 acres and \$50 for a homestead. Holdings under 200 acres would remain unconfiscated.

The slogan of "forty acres" became the rallying cry of the Negro people of the Black Belt in their revolutionary struggle against Bourbon restoration. But Stevens' plan did not carry; and because it did not, because the plantation system lived on, the black man was sentenced to the semi-slavery of sharecropping and peonage. Meanwhile Johnson had continued his policy of assisting the slaveholders to reverse the outcome of the war. He not only vetoed every legislative act designed to enforce democracy in the South; he went further and removed officials who sympathized with the program of Congress. To curb him, Stevens succeeded in having Congress pass a Tenure-of-Office Act, which forbade the President to remove office-holders unless the Senate agreed. In spite of the Act, Johnson suspended Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, a member of the Radical group.

Impeachment Of Johnson

Then, for the first time in the country's history, impeachment was invoked in the House. The impeachment articles were brought to the

and the establishment of a monarchical government on the continent of North America." Speaking for the resolution, he then said:

"It is very clear that without such foreign aid, republicanism in Mexico must be crushed out and a monarchy established. Justice has persevered with a courage and fortitude unparalleled in modern history. But... the resources of that distracted country must become exhausted... Unless a foreign loan can be procured, I do not see how any respectable army can be kept on foot... If it should provoke a war with Maximilian, I suppose one would be much alarmed; it would give the great Republic an opportunity to vindicate her honor." Stevens' whole life was a resolute and unwavering crusade for democracy. With monotonous uniformity historians have called him fanatic. One of Stevens' own statements is the answer to that charge: "There can be no fanaticism, however high the enthusiasm, however warm the zeal, in the cause of rational, universal liberty."

In an impromptu speech to his Lancaster constituents in the fall of 1866, the Great Commoner summed up his life's aim: "The Goddess of Liberty is represented in ancient statues as a very nice little goddess, but very small. I want her to grow—to put on the habiliments of mature age—until she can embrace within her folds every nation and every tribe and every human being within God's canopy."

But Stevens did not live to see even this brief era of democracy in the South. He died on August 11, 1868, just before his labors bore their finest fruit. The death of the Old Commoner brought a tremendous outpouring of Negro and white to do him homage. Negro soldiers mounted guard over his coffin, and the body was carried to the capitol by five Negro and three white pall-bearers. He was buried in Lancaster, in Schreiner's Cemetery—an unpretentious place open to all. Shortly before his death, Stevens had discovered that the burial plot he had at first chosen drew the color line, and he disposed of it. He will, endowing a home for orphans, stipulated that "no preference shall be shown on account of race or color in admission or treatment... All the inmates shall be educated in the same classes and fed at the same table."

Internationalists

In every field in which he labored, Stevens was a bold pioneer. To a woman's suffrage delegation visiting him in the summer of 1867, he gave encouragement and urged the women to complete their work. He denounced angrily the efforts of manufacturers to reduce wages to the level of Europe.

Stevens' foreign policy matched his crusade for democracy at home, for he was sincerely an internationalist. Thus he was one of the first Americans to welcome publicly the liberation of the serfs in Russia in 1861. He gave constant encouragement to the republican forces in Mexico under the leadership of Benito Juarez. In 1866, when the Juarez government was still contending against the forces of the usurper Maximilian, puppet of Napoleon III, Stevens offered a resolution in the House of Representatives "that the Committee on Foreign Affairs inquire into the propriety of a loan to the republic of Mexico of twenty million dollars to enable the said republic to prevent the overthrow of its government."

Spencer Tracy who stars in the anti-fascist film "Keeper of the Flame," now playing at Radio City Music Hall.

Chick-a-Doodle-Do

A Sketch

By Beth McHenry

THE cockcrowed and when I heard it I thought gee, it's hard waking up these mornings. I thought, you never know whether you're awake or asleep these days, dreaming all the weird things that are happening. When the cock crowed, I was sure it meant I was still asleep. Cocks just don't crow on our street. They hang sad and cold in the butcher's window.

Then there was cock-a-doodle-doo again, unmistakably loud and so cheerful I thought, I wish I could hear that every morning. It's such a secure, peaceful sound—a cock crowing. Like the ranch sounds when we were kids with no particular things on our minds.

When that little old rooster popped off a third time the other morning I remembered who he was. Little Tony's playmate, down below in the vegetable store. Little Tony's taken to that chicken so hard that his father and mother haven't the heart to cut his neck. Tony runs around the store among the lettuces and cabbages hugging the chicken like mad and crying, he's mine, he's mine. And the mama after the two of them trying to prevent accidents among the vegetables. Little Tony has a will and he's only two years old. The father is proud of little Tony's will. He winks at a customer high above the little boy's head and says, he's a smart, don't you think. He knows what he wants, huh. The father seems to want Tony to know.

I've been watching Little Tony grow up to be two. The mother was in the vegetable store one day big as a house and only a few days later there she was again with the infant in her arms. She nursed him among the vegetables, putting one of her big breasts in his mouth every time he cried. A good thing about Tony's mother, she wouldn't have liked for a customer to show disdain of this public feeding. What's natural is good, huh, she said one day over the counter. The many people not nature, huh, she said. When they get mad, they no say. When they happy, they don't laugh. What's the matter with these people. They're crazy.

Tony's father gave the little boy a soldier hat and an American flag and he marches up and down over the rough boards in the grocery store playing he's in the army. The mother hopes there won't be any more wars and soldiers and things when Tony grows up. She hopes the war will end soon and she hopes they'll do what they ought to do that thing, that Musso.

Tony's mother talks over the counter about Musso when customers are scarce. She says he wrecks her country. I got my people still over there, she says.

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Mrs. Margaret Sanger heads Symposium on Planned Parenthood on Town Hall Forum, WMCA 11 A.M. . . Victory Program, WJZ 2:30 P.M. . . Men, Machines and Victory Program heard at WJZ 7:15 P.M. . . The Underground Movement in Europe as seen by Fred World Magazine, WMCA 8 P.M. . . This is Our Enemy, WOR 9:30 P.M. . . This Nation at War, WJZ 10:30 P.M. . . Wallenstein conducts the Sinfonietta, WOR 11:30 P.M.

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NEWS P.M.
12:30—WOR
1:45—WJZ, WOR, WABC
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3:00—WJZ, WOR, WABC
11:00—WJZ, WOR, WABC, WIN
MORNING
6:25—WJZ—City Consumers Guide
6:30—WJZ—Women of Tomorrow
6:45—WABC—Adelaide Hawley
9:00—WJZ—Masterwork Hour
9:15—WJZ—Volunteers for Victory
9:30—WJZ—Breakfast Club
9:45—WJZ—Women at War
9:55—WABC—Meet the Americans
10:00—WJZ—Meet Frances Scott
10:15—WJZ—Neighborhood Calling
10:30—WJZ—Jazz
10:45—WJZ—Consumer Information
10:55—WJZ—Make Believe Ballroom
11:00—WJZ—Jazz
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Miners and Wages

THE forthright stand of the AFL and CIO for adjustment of the War Labor Board's wage policy to meet the rise in the cost of living, has cleared the atmosphere. The whole country can now see who speaks for the interests of the workers.

Those, who in answer to labor's position, yell inflation, and say it is "unwillingness to sacrifice," are the very forces that are attempting to repeal the President's \$25,000 salary limit and are sabotaging the entire anti-inflation program.

Naturally, labor's proposal to bring wages abreast of the rise in the cost of living, is only one aspect of the drive for wage stabilization. Labor is equally insistent upon full application of the entire anti-inflation program so wages, and all civilian economy, could be really stabilized.

Because of the joint CIO-AFL action and the clear evidence that the coal miners are receiving the support of all labor, John L. Lewis has been forced to back down, at least for the moment, from his provocative position. He then proposed that coal production continue after April 1 in event an agreement is not reached, with eventual wage changes retroactive. With the President joining in the proposal the operators finally agreed. For it is quite clear that this procedure is tied in with labor's pledge of no strikes until the Axis is smashed.

The big lesson that is emerging for the miners out of this situation is that their interest is bound up with the labor movement generally. If the CIO-AFL wage fight succeeds, the miners, as all other workers, will benefit. The Lewis policies and his effort to isolate the miners from labor's main stream, only weaken the struggle for a sound wage stabilization policy.

Tax Fog Lifts

PHILIP MURRAY's letter to all Congressmen yesterday drags all the tax issues out into the open as the four-day debate begins Thursday.

The Ruml Plan is denounced by Murray (as it was denounced by Roosevelt), as an effort to cheat the government of an estimated seven billion dollars owed by the upper brackets on their 1942 incomes.

Murray urges that the Congressmen support the Robertson Bill and vote down the Ruml Plan as embodied in the Carlson Bill. What is the difference between these two?

The Ruml Plan cancels the taxes of the rich; the Robertson Plan cancels the taxes only of the \$2,000-a-year and below groups, but refuses to cancel the debts owed by the upper brackets.

Hence, the Labor-supported plan (also supported by the U. S. Treasury), applies the pay-as-you-go principle without giving up the ability-to-pay principle.

The political key to the tax fight is given by the fact that the Republican Party leaders are trying to line up for the Ruml Plan the same reactionary coalition with the Southern Democrats which has been knifing price control, and whooping it up for anti-labor legislation.

The Republican strategists in Congress look upon the Ruml Plan as a means not

only of creating demoralization on the economic front by creating a hostile attitude toward war taxation, but they are also aware that the Ruml Plan would rob the war effort of the seven billion dollars due on 1942 upper incomes.

With Murray joining the AFL in active opposition to the Ruml Plan, labor is united behind the Treasury plan for increasing taxes on the upper brackets; if there are to be any cancellations at all, labor insists they should be only on the lowest income brackets where the cost of living has hit the hardest. These are the issues. The fight is on. Where does your Congressman stand? Let him know how you think he should vote.

Final Week

NEW YORK CITY's financial problem is still on the order of business as the State Legislature enters its final week.

When the Assembly tabled the measure enabling the city to double the sales tax, it did only half the job. It must now consider other proposals to permit the city to balance its budget without cutting needed services.

It would be wrong to assume that the sales tax issue is dead. It can still be called up again. Therefore, the pressure that defeated it must continue.

On Sunday, Mayor LaGuardia offered his second set of proposals to the Legislature, suggesting a tax on all retail stores with a gross of more than \$10,000. Earlier, he had projected the National Lawyers Guild program, which includes a return by the state of a greater portion of shared taxes, a greater state return on relief expenditures, and increased taxes on various types of corporate business income.

It seems to us that the Mayor's latter proposals are much the more preferable. With a \$75,000,000 estimated surplus in the state treasury, there is no reason why the people of the city, who contributed heavily to that surplus, should have to bear additional tax burdens. A tax on retail trade carries the danger that it would be passed on to the consumer in the form of a concealed sales tax.

There is some danger that the Legislature may not act at all. This would result in increased agitation, particularly from powerful real estate lobbies, for a cut in the budget at the expense of the city's workers and services, rather than increased real estate taxes.

The problem is in the lap of the Rules Committees of the State Senate and Assembly. Public opinion must be directed at the committee chairmen, Senator Joe R. Hanley and Assembly Speaker Oswald D. Heck, for action along the lines proposed by the Mayor and the Lawyers Guild.

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TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1943

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

A Dagger at Our Back

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau
Washington, D. C., March 22

FROM ERIC SCHNEIDER, chief editor of the Nazi Transocean News Service, has come a detailed eye-witness account of the "peace works" of Franco which were recently praised by Ambassador Carlton Hayes.

In a dispatch dated March 17 "at the border of French Morocco," Schneider says that he has been permitted to take a good look at Franco's military establishment in Spanish Morocco. He explains that precise details on the number of Spanish divisions stationed there are a "military secret," but he adds:

"One thing is noticeable everywhere, however. A surprising number of troops from the Spanish mother country have been stationed in Spanish Morocco now."

"One may also say that the divisions which have been deployed for the protection of Spanish Morocco at least amount to the same number as the formations of General Eisenhower in French Morocco. All these formations are under the command of Spanish officers who have at their disposal vast experience gained during the days of the Spanish civil war."

"Recently at a parade in Tetuan the most modern war implements were demonstrated for everyone to see."

The Nazi editor describes his meeting with "one major who had been decorated with the Iron Cross during his fighting at the Eastern Front against Bolshevism as a member of the Spanish Blue Legion."

IT IS NO SECRET in Washington that one of the main reasons for the slow progress being made by Gen. Eisenhower is the immobilization of a very substantial por-

tion of his army as a result of Franco's troop concentrations in Spanish Morocco.

The figures on the number of Franco's troops in Spanish Morocco and on the American troops who have to watch the frontier are known in well-informed circles here, and they are astounding.

In other words, Franco is an effective military ally of the Nazis simply by keeping his best troops and equipment—much of it understood to be German—in Spanish Morocco.

The reason that Schneider's dispatch was broadcast in English to this country is obvious. There is a purpose in taunting the United States with the message that its soldiers are encountering difficulties in North Africa because Franco is playing Hitler's game.

The Nazis want this country to know that Franco has a vast number of troops in Spanish Morocco. It is a way of implementing by propaganda the Spanish troop concentrations. The United States is being warned that it must maintain an eternal vigil on the frontier of Spanish Morocco, and cannot afford to withdraw its troops.

SCHNEIDER'S dispatch is, of course, evidence that the Nazis are being given access to military secrets in Spanish Morocco. It goes without saying that the same access has been denied to American newspapers and officials.

But there is another aspect of this dispatch which is interesting. It indicates that Nazi observers are being permitted to use Spanish Morocco as a vantage point from which to study the activities of the American troops stationed across the border. Schneider's dispatch begins:

"Two thousand yards in front of me American soldiers are throwing up entrenchments in the Rumi mountains."

How the Steel Workers in Lehigh Valley Work for Victory

By Carl Reeve

ARTICLE II
BETHLEHEM, Pa., March 22.—Some big companies, like Bethlehem Steel, have a bad record of a lack of cooperation with labor in the war effort, or attacks on the standard of living of the workers, and in some cases, almost provocative attacks on the workers. In this situation labor must be on guard against any attempts to provoke strikes. Coughlinite and Trotskyite elements among the workers who do not want Hitler defeated are attempting to sow defeatist moods among the workers. This anti-union agitation must be guarded against too.

A good position to the settlement of grievances was taken by the No. 4 Shop Shell News of February, which in a dignified way, called for better cooperation with the companies.

This editorial stated in part: "It is unfortunately true that employment-management relations in No. 4 Shop have not been of the best. It is important that something be done immediately to remedy this unfortunate situation. For our part we are willing to do our share, but the actions of Mr. Wright and some of his foremen have made it difficult for friendly relations to exist. . . . We are in this war together for one mutual end—Victory and the destruction of the Axis, not ourselves. Winning the war is the only question that we of the union pose. . . . Work stoppages only hinder production. A satisfied steelworker is a better producer. By the same token, steelworkers must have sufficient income to permit them to buy the necessities of life and maintain themselves and their families on a basis that will guarantee maximum health and efficiency for production."

With such an attitude on the part of the union, the settlement of grievances has improved in recent weeks in Bethlehem Steel but the company must still more abandon its business-as-usual attitude and cooperate with the workers to solve production problems and the public must be informed whenever the company fails to do its duty in the war effort. The grievance apparatus of the union has found that closer and more frequent contact with government boards and government representatives has speeded up settlement of grievances.

The company must understand that the payment of incentive wages has been ordered by the War Labor Board and that wage stabilization includes increased wages when production is increased rather than the lowering of piecework rates which is being practiced in many cases.

Business-as-usual methods of the companies, such as cutting piecework rates, chiseling the workers on overtime pay by changing shifts around, delaying settlement through stretching out arbitration steps,

are demoralizing to production and harmful to the war effort. Such business-as-usual attacks on the workers should be published in the community. The establishment of strong shop stewards councils is essential to the winning of grievances. When the Bethlehem union set up 300 shop stewards and begun holding regular shop stewards meetings, the grievance situation improved.

SECOND FRONT IN EUROPE

Many of the steel workers have already gone on record for a second front in Europe including, for example, the locals in Baldwin, Bethlehem Steel, and a number of locals in central and western Pennsylvania. However, immediate action should be taken for the second front now while the Russian offensive is occupying the bulk of the Nazi army on the eastern front. More educational discussion among the masses of the steel workers on the second front issue is necessary.

Great progress has been made by the steel union on community and legislative work. Under the able leadership of C. B. Newell, the steel union in the Lehigh Valley is playing an increasingly important role in the general war effort and in the campaign for win-the-war legislation. The union is now active in the bond campaign, the Red Cross drive, war relief and civilian defense.

The union, by taking the initiative, can play a decisive role in helping to solve the bad transportation problem in the Lehigh Valley, can have closer cooperation with the ration board, and can help in the establishment of free nurseries for the children of working women.

On the legislative field, the union has made public statements printed in the local press and has had educational speeches in all the locals in support of President Roosevelt's win-the-war legislative program and against appeasement. The locals have been functioning legislative committees. The union has gone on record against all anti-labor bills and appeasement acts such as the move to deport Harry Bridges and is supporting all win-the-war legislation such as the Pepper-Kilgore bill.

MAIN TASK NOW

The main task now, in this field, is a mass educational campaign among the union members and among the general public as to what the war is about, against the role of the appeasers. The thousands of steel workers who do not attend local union meetings must be reached as well as the general public in radio speeches, newspaper publicity, leaflets, mass meetings, etc., so that they clearly understand what is needed to smash Hitlerism.

Trade union unity has also made progress in the Lehigh Valley where the steel locals are affiliated to both the county and state CIO councils. But this must now be broadened to

Eisenhower's soldiers are erecting barbed wire entanglements and carrying cement bags from pill box to pill box up to late evening."

Schneider claims, incidentally, that Spanish anti-aircraft fire is sent in the general direction of American planes as a "warning."

The broadcast of Schneider's dispatch was recorded here by the government's monitoring service, and duly noted by the foreign intelligence division of the Office of War Information. It was, of course, made available to the State Department.

I wonder what the State Department officials who have been responsible for our policy of sending oil and other supplies to Spain thought when they read this description of Franco's gratitude.

The political and diplomatic dangers of our appeasement towards Spain are now pretty well understood by the American people. But it is worth noting that these policies, which result in the immobilization of so many of our troops in North Africa, are also extremely dangerous from a strictly military standpoint.

REPRESENTATIVES of the British government in India are now in this country on sort of a good-will mission. They are here in an attempt to smooth over the resentment of people here at British suppression of the Indian independence movement.

One of the British representatives got off to a flying start at an off-the-record meeting with the press. He said that he thought the whole Indian problem could be solved if only three men, Gandhi, Nehru and Jinnah, the Moslem leader, were to die off.

It is understood that this mission from India has pretty well avoided contact with the important diplomatic mission headed by Anthony Eden.

include the AFL locals, particularly in Allentown. In the state many steel locals are still inactive in the CIO Councils. Not enough discussion and action are being carried out between the unions for international trade union unity for joint activity of the British, Soviet Union and American trade unions, in the war. And steel labor can play a decisive role in bringing about such a unity which will greatly strengthen the war effort.

Progress has been made in organizing the unorganized workers. In the Bethlehem Steel plant 1,300 workers were signed up in the last two months but there are still scores of thousands of steel workers in Pennsylvania unorganized. One of the main tasks for the winning of the war is to strengthen labor and its participation in the war effort by a strong drive for the organization of the unorganized steel workers throughout the state.

The Communist Party members play an increasingly big role in welding the unity of all sections among the steel workers for the winning of the war and in support of Philip Murray's win-the-war program. The strengthening of the Party by recruiting new members will strengthen the unity of the union and will strengthen the winning forces in the country. The growing influence of the Communist Party and splendid response of the workers to our Party is seen in Bethlehem where 600 steel workers came to the meeting at which William Z. Foster spoke and where a few weeks ago the Young Communist League held a dance which 600 young steel workers attended, including many soldiers and sailors and the members of many Catholic organizations. Thus, in the past few months, two Communist affairs have drawn over 1,200 workers. Two hundred Bethlehem Steel workers have read Earl Browder's book, Victory—And After, and quantities of Robert Minor's new pamphlet are being distributed.

In the recent Worker drive, 138 subscriptions and renewals were secured in the Bethlehem section. The Bethlehem section's prospects are very good for fulfilling the quota of 45 new members by May 1, of whom 15 are to be steel workers. Recruiting has also been good in Coatesville, in Baldwin's and in western Pennsylvania. In the present recruiting drive, the party has pledged to recruit 50 new members in eastern Pennsylvania and 30 new members in western Pennsylvania. A large number of shop stewards are reading the Worker and the party has contributed a great deal to mass education among the steel workers for clarity on the war issues. However, considering the one-half million steel workers that there are in Pennsylvania, the number of Party members in the steel mills is still extremely small and great emphasis must be placed on strengthening the Party.

Party Life

We are now at the half way point in the Recruiting Campaign as far as time is concerned. Not all figures are available so that we can make a full estimate as to the standing of the state organization and the Party as a whole. Last week we published the figures for the period up to March 6 showing that with one third of the time gone we had only reached 28 per cent of the goal of 15,000 new members. Since then some districts and sections have already shown marked progress. Every state organization, section and branch should now make a full estimate of the status of the campaign and take steps to guarantee that any lagging behind will be made up in the next few weeks. Don't wait until the very end. Let the last few weeks be left for going over the top.

Below we print extracts from reports and recruiting bulletins which we believe may be helpful to the comrades in the campaign.

PROGRESS IN RECRUITING IN LEHIGH VALLEY SECTION, PA.

The Bethlehem Section has now considerably passed the halfway mark in its recruiting quota. On March 15th we were to have recruited 24 new members. We have already recruited 28. Our total quota for the recruiting drive is 45 new members with 15 steel workers. We feel assured that with continued hard work we will achieve this quota. Six Bethlehem steel workers are among the new recruits.

Our section wishes to repeat two challenges that we issued at the state convention: (1) To get a greater percentage of our recruiting quota than the West Philadelphia section. The prize to be that the winning section, to be treated to a dinner and a show; (2) To get the 15 steel recruits before the Baldwin unit gets their 15 recruits, and to get more steel workers into the Party by end of the drive than Bickering unit.

We find that classes in Earl Browder's Book, Victory—And After, have helped recruiting and another great help to recruiting is the holding of small recruiting meetings, on the basis of industry, language, etc.

CARL REEVE, Section Organizer.

NEW MEMBERS GETS ON JOB TO RECRUIT OTHERS

Comrades: I came here to challenge the Electrical Industrial Branch in the recruiting campaign. We are a new branch in Auto and we have undertaken to get eight new members during this drive.

Of course, I am only a new member and don't have much experience in recruiting, but I think we ought to be able to reach our goal.

You don't know what it means to be a member of our Party. I used to sit home alone, read the papers, and find that I was all alone in the world; and now I find a group of people right in this Electrical Branch who think like I do, and I am not alone any more.

Joe, who works in my shop, said, "Bill, you are prepared." I think there are many other people who are prepared like I was but don't know it. My friend Joe said to me "Now that I'm signing you up, we make two in this plant. But we are not only two, we are four; and if we get two more we won't be six, we will be sixteen."

I came to the Lenin Memorial meeting and heard that boy Browder speak. He is wonderful. I wish we could bring him down to our auto plant. The boys sure need him to clear things up.

Mr. Browder said we should work for 15,000 people in this drive. I think we would be a bunch of pikers if we couldn't do that.

And so, I challenge you Electrical Branch in the name of the Auto Industry Branch. We pledge to get eight. You pledged twenty. There is a job to do, so let's do it.

BILL, Auto Branch, Newark, N. J.
(From "Your Score," N. J.)

BRANCH INDUCTION IN CHICAGO

Here is what happened at that branch induction. Let me describe it for we have many results. This branch has 80 members operating chiefly in a Jewish neighborhood. The average attendance at branch meetings has been 15 to 20, indeed very poor. Most of the comrades are however active in one type of work or another. (IWO, unions, civilian defense, etc.) However the overwhelming majority of the comrades have not been coming around to branch meetings for many months.

The branch decided to try to recruit in the drive 65 members. The first induction to be Feb. 17. That evening for the special branch meeting 75 comrades turned up. The branch recruited 18 members by that evening. Some comrades could not be present for they worked. While a number of others just didn't show up. Eight of the new members were present. Five were working—while the others didn't show up for various reasons. Of the 18 we find four were Russians, one Irish, one Italian, one Yankee American and the rest were Jewish. Two were workers in the Harvester.

Among those present we found a very large number of comrades who just haven't been coming around. In fact one woman comrade who came to the meeting—in one who both she and her husband have not yet been registered. They had moved and the branch could not locate them. A Party member met the woman in a store shopping and told her about the meeting and she came leaving her husband home watching the kid. She registered that evening and said her husband will do the same.

All were very much impressed with the meeting. The program ran something as follows:

- (1) Talk by an American seaman who just came back from England. He displayed posters and leaflets issued by the British Party and spoke for 10 min.
- (2) Entertainment. A man sang some songs. Also a short dramatic skit.
- (3) A brief report (20 minutes) on a branch program of work in the community. A short discussion followed. Among some of the things raised briefly were:
 - (a) Branch campaign to get 100 pints of blood for the Red Cross.
 - (b) Branch campaign to sell \$1,000 in stamps and bonds to help the City of Chicago replace the U. S. Chicagoan that was sunk. (\$235 was pledged by three individuals at that meeting.)
 - (c) The anti-Nazi work in the community.
 - (d) The opening of the Branch War center in the community.
- (4) Induction Ceremony.
- (5) Short talk by myself.

The meeting ended at 10:35 and refreshments was served after.

Yours,

JACK KLING.

MAKE EVERY PAY DAY
BOND DAY
JOIN THE PAY-ROLL SAVINGS PLAN